PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TOWN EDITION.

Milkmaid GRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

No. 53,859.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.		Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P. M. 1906.					
4th	Aug.	HIMALAYA.....	6898	.....	.....
11th	"	PENINSULAR.....	5294	MOOLTAN ..	10000
18th	"	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
25th	"	ORIENTAL	5294	MARMORA ..	10509
1st	Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500	.....	.....
8th	"	PENINSULAR.....	5294	VICTORIA....	6622
12th	" *	CALEDONIA	7358	(EXTRA)	
15th	"	EGYPT.....	7912	.....	.....
22nd	"	ORIENTAL.....	5284	MACEDONIA.	10512
29th	"	ARCADIA.....	6603	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to and London. Marseilles, Plymouth,

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

* This Steamer will call at Malta and London only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

This Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamer leaving Bombay about the 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *21st July* 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
AUSTRALIEN.....	6,635	Verron.....	9th Aug. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT..	6,630	Rebufat.....	6th Sep. "
YARRA.....	4,248	Sellier.....	4th Oct. "
DUMBEA.....	5,916	Boyer.....	1st Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer.....	18th Aug.1906.
SYDNEY.....	4,118	Combe	19th. Sep. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 685, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. DE BURE,
Agent.
61 Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
CIRCASSIA. . .	A. Haig.	6716 . .	17th August
BRITANNIA . .	R. G. Garrick. . .	3069 . .	28th "
SCINDIA. . .	Shafto Avey. . .	5106 . .	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA . . .	J. Thomson	5091 . .	3rd October.
OLYMPIA . . .	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	5124 . .	23rd October.

Bombay to Suez . . . . . Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said. . . . . Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles . . . . . Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) . . . . . Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent . . . . Rs. 600
Bombay to New York . . . . . Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) . . . . Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool . . . . . Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL
is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your Money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Highest grade cycles, warranted six years.
LATEST MODELS **£2.10 to £6**
Eadie or New Departure Coaster Hubs, Dunlop or Clincher A Won Tyres, Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, Two Speed Gears, etc.
Packed and Delivered Free to any part of the world. We guarantee safe delivery.
200 Second-Hand Cycles all makes, **£1 to £2.10** good as new.
Great factory clearance sale at *half factory prices.*
EARN A CYCLE taking orders from sample machine. Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once for Free catalogues and our special offer, using sufficient postage. Tyres, Sundries, Sewing Machines, Phonographs, &c., *half prices.*
MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. C 26.
LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND CHICAGO.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA" 2,171 tons, on Friday, 3rd Aug. from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 6th August, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire Mohomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,908 tons, on or about 14th Aug. calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu, and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 3rd Aug.

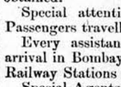
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
1st August, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR.....	F. Mosca.....	4,119.....	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	3rd Aug. 1906
† OHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th " "
† AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	5th Oct. "
† SILESIA	Lcic Stabile	5158	6th Nov. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
PERSIA	P. Cruglietto	5,894	26th Aug. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
BOMBAY MARU. . .	4625	S. Ishikawa.	7th Aug.	13th Aug
TOTOMI MARU . . .	3412		21st Aug.	1st Sept
HIGUN MARU . . .	4806	. . . . .	4th Sept.	13th Sept
KAGOSHIMA MARU .	4405	F. Pyne. . .	18th Sept	29th Sept
CEYLON MARU . . .	5068	K. Kori. . .	2nd Oct.	13th Oct
COLOMBO MARU . .	4703	J. Nagao . .	16th Oct.	27th Oct
BOMBAY MARU . . .	4625	S. Ishikawa .	30th Oct	10th Nov

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

PARCELS and PACKAGES sent to all parts of the world by the "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."
Particulars from
COUTTS & CO.,
Shipping Agents.
Bombay and Karachi.
Parcels delivered at door of address.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of £830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.
POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.
NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905
ISSUED FOR.....£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over
Rs. 2,35,00,000.
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ASSETS..... Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME..... Rs. 2 Crores.
ESTABLISHED—1848,
NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY
to those who desire to combine
INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION.
TABLE—I. T. D. H.
EXAMPLE:—
Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.
(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS CAPITALISED
PROFITS.
Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition,
PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY

THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI.

A LEVEL PREMIUM, OLD LINE, BRITISH COMPANY.

Insurance in Force. . . ,	Rs.	3,68,02,378
Assets	"	52,80,239
Reserve	"	44,95,298
Business written last year . .	"	1,48,89,396
Yearly income.	"	28,83,602

DHUNJIBHOY B. PETIT & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
7-11, Elphinstone Circle.

J. M. MUSSEN
MANAGER FOR INDIA.

LATEST NECKWEAR.

CHIC STYLES, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Crêpe de Chine Ties	... from 1 12	Washing Tubular Ties	... from 0 8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... " 2 8	Riding Scarves with Stiffeners .	... 1 12
Matt Silk Ties	... " 2 12	Soft Collars	... Doz. 7 8
Rich Silk Scarves—Latest	... " 3 0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... " 7 4

INSPECTION INVITED.
HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for NECKWEAR,} BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHER'S
EXTRA STRONG
PEPPERMINTS,
in 1 lb. Glass-stoppered Jars Rs. 1-8 each jar included.

MONGINI BROTHER'S FRESH MADE CHOCOLATES in 1 lb. pink or blue cartons, Rs. 2.

MONGINI BROTHER'S RICH TEA CAKES Re. 1 per lb.

MONGINI BROTHER'S FRUIT SYRUPS in pint bottles including Strawberry, Raspberry, Pine-apple Lemon etc. etc. Re. 1 per bottle.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29. CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE N. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR AUGUST, 1906.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

CAN THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER DO WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT ?

READ THIS PROOF POSITIVE.

FROM THE McGEOCH CARRIAGE & MOTOR COMPANY,
PAISLEY, 7th Feb. 1906.

DEAR SIRS,—
A fire took place on 27th January last at No. 4, Mill Street, Paisley, the property of the Senior Partner of the McGeoch Carriage & Motor Co.
The fire started in one of the Bedrooms and it had got a good hold as one of the partitions was blazing away when the fire was discovered.
Three Minimax were used to quell the fire and they did splendid work as the fire was extinguished before the Brigade arrived. If we had required to wait till the Brigade arrived in all probability the whole place would have been burned. Yours truly,
ANDREW McGEOCH, (Partner.)

In 2½ Years over **150,000** Sold, & **1,500** Actual Fires Extinguished.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS
Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs.1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead for Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.
TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.
Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.
E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE." STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THIS VOLUME OF "STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES" is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 $\frac{23}{32}$d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, as, since the Stoppage of the Free Coinage of Silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and Six Months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.
"The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED.

Of 105 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY DEPOT of the SOCIETY will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 4th August (Cocoanut day.)

IT is hereby NOTIFIED that the Undersigned has CHANGED HIS NAME from RALPH PEREIRA to RALPH PEARSE.

RALPH PEARSE,
BOMBAY, 1ST AUGUST, 1906.

NOTICE OF AD INTERIM DIVIDENDS

FOR the six months ending 30th June, 1906, payable on and after the following dates at the Registered Office of the Companies :—

THE AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, Rs. 15 per Share, payable on and after the 6th of August, 1906.

THE AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, Rs. 2 per Share, payable on and after the 6th August, 1906.

THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, Rs. 25 per Share payable on and after the 20th August, 1906.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, Rs. 12/8 per Share, payable on and after the 3rd September, 1906.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.
Agents,
BOMBAY, 1st AUGUST 1906.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
WATER DEPARTMENT.

WANTED for a period of about 6 months on the temporary establishment of the above Department TWO COMPETENT MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN with a sound knowledge of surveying, quantity estimating, drawing and tracing.

The salary of each appointment is Rs, 80 per mensem plus a conveyance allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem.

Applications, preferable from persons with a workshop experience, with copies of recent testimonials and specimen working drawings to be forwarded to THE DEPUTY EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Water Department, Municipal Offices, on or before THURSDAY, the 9th Instant.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
A. SHERRING,
Dy. Executive Engineer, W. W.
BOMBAY 1st AUGUST, 1906.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M., (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 17th day of September, 1906, for the SUPPLY of SLUICE VALVES, FIRE HYDRANTS, CAST IRON PIPES and SPECIAL CASTINGS.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 800 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
H. WALD,
Storekeeper, Municipality.
Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli 30th July, 1903.

A LADY with much Experience in the Rearing, Teaching, and MANAGEMENT of CHILDREN, opens a Select School in the Autumn at Greystones, County Wicklow, Ireland, and is desirous of taking entire charge of Children whose Parents are in India. The School will be on the best lines as to Teaching, Hygiene, and general Home Comfort. A French Lady (Diplomée) is in partnership with the Principal, and French will be the Language of the School. Apply to MISS GRIFFIN, APPIAN WAY LEESON PARK, DUBLIN.

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received by the Railway Board up to noon of 15th September 1906 for the SUPPLY, in whole or in part, of 2,64,000 TIMBER SLEEPERS for the Nagda-Muttra State Railway to be delivered G. I. P. at Bombay, if Colonial or Burmese and F. O. R. at nearest Railway Station, if Indian sleepers are Tendered. Delivery should commence in March 1907, and the contract be completed not later than the end of September, 1907.

2. The Sleepers shall be 9'6" long, 10" Wide, 5" deep.

3 Tenders will be considered for any of the following descripsions of timber :—

Indian-Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pingado,
Western Australian-Hill grown Jarrah.
New South Wales-mixed hardwoods.
Queensland-mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian-mixed Hardwoods.

Parties Tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each class of Timber, when more than one class is offered, and to quote rates for each class as well as the average rate.

4. In the case of mixed hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specifications.

5. All the Sleepers must be perfectly straight out of winding and true to dimensions, cut square, free from sapwood, shakes and imperfections likely to affect the life of the Sleeper. Colonial Sleepers must be cut when the sap is not in circulation and Indian and Burmese Sleepers must be cut from thoroughly seasoned Timber.

6. The Colonial Sleepers to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers who will also provide all assistance, Tools and agricles which the Inspector may require, free of charge. The Buyer also reserves the right to inspect the Colonial Sleepers at port of delivery, and to reject any Sleepers found not up to specification.

7. Burmese Pingado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer officer before shipment.

8. Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway station by an Engineer Officer.

9. All labour and Tools necessary for the inspection of Burmese and Indian sleepers must be provided at the cost of the vendor.

10. Each Tender to be accompanied by a deposit in Currency Notes of 2 per cent. on the value of the Tender as earnest money and the cover should be superscribed Tenders for Sleepers required by the Nagda-Muttra State Railway.

11. Forms of tenders and specification can be had from the Engineer-in-Chief Nagda-Muttra Railway, Kotah, on payment of Rs. 1.

12. The Railway Board is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected.

By Order,
G. MOYLE.
Offg. Dir. of Ry. Construction.

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J. BEGBIE.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ...	„	10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	„	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„	1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

London.	Shanghai.	Newchang.	KOBE.
Lioyang	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Tokyo.
New York.	Peking.	Tairen.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco.	Antung.	Chefoo.	Bombay.
Honolulu.	Tieling.		

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England : The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Sub-Manager.
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Clean White Teeth
mean sound teeth, fit for their work, the condition they are kept in by the use of

Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder

It is made for cleaning the teeth, and does it, too, thoroughly, pleasantly and gently. That is why it has such a large sale all over the world.

Sold by all local Chemists and Storekeepers.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £550,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar.	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.
BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	95,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS :

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE :

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
OARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

LITTLE ONE ONE SOLID SORE

Covered With Scales and Scabs From Head to Foot—Doctors and All Other Remedies Had Failed—Skin Now Smooth and Clear.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE BY CUTICURA

Writing under date of Sept. 7, 1904, Mrs. Mattie Shaffer, of Cumberland, Miss., says: "Some time ago I ordered and received your wonderful Cuticura Remedies, which I used on my little afflicted babe with wonderful results. I had tried many other remedies without any benefit whatever, and Cuticura came to the rescue when my doctors and all other remedies had failed. One doctor pronounced it scrofula, the other eczema. The little one was one solid sore, with scales and scabs from head to foot, when I started using Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The result was wonderful, and now my baby's face and body are smooth and clear." (signed) Mrs. Mattie Shaffer.

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS
At the First Sign of Disfiguring Humours Is to Use Cuticura the Great Skin Cure

Every child born into the world with an inherited tendency to torturing, disfiguring humours of the Skin and Scalp, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering, but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available, viz.: the Cuticura Treatment, consisting of warm baths with Cuticura Soap, and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, and purest and sweetest of emollients. Cures made in childhood are speedy, permanent, and economical.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.

"Send for "How to Cure Disfiguring Humours."

B.G.

"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

Mofussil, Residents are also supplied with Paper
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line : Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSAM,

As preventive and curative agent in all cases of cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, chronic catarrh and throat or chest affections. As. 12 only.

D. FERNANDES & Co.,
FAMILY CHEMISTS, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

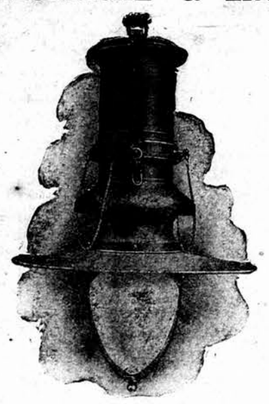
BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
G

WESTERN ELECTRICAL & ENGINEERING Co.



Complete Installations for
ELECTRIC LIGHTS, FANS, LIFTS, and
POWER PLANT
fitted up most expeditiously.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED
with large stocks of the well-known SIMPLEX CONDUITS
and complete Accessories, also with
BEST BRITISH MADE Wires, Cables, and Fittings from stock.

OFFICES AND SHOW ROOMS:—
7-11, Elphinstone Circle,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart 2285 tons Captain J. Walker, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo

THE steamer Hild, 719 tons, Captain J. Salvesen will sail to-day for Singapore, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Bengal 2757 tons, Captain H. Dunckley arrived in harbour on 31st ultimo from Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE Wilson Line steamer Morocco, 2476 tons Captain J Boxhall arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Hull with a general cargo.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer Hoseinee, 995 tons, Captain H.S. Filling, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 34 cases opium and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain H Manley, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and a number of deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Warora, 2561, tons, Captain A. E Stebbing sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo and Messrs J. Campbell and S Stevenson as passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Sirsa, 1675 tons, Captain C. Emmett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, 25th, 27th, 28th, 30th and 31st July, should be regarded as full weather working days for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Sreegm.

H M S Lapwing.....Comdr Birkett.....Royal Navy

IN GOVT DOCKYARD.

H I M S Hardinge.....Comdr G A Rose.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator.....Comdr T Hemming.....Survey Sr
Three Torpedo Boats .....Royal Navy
R I M S Canning .....Comdr Marsack.....R I Marine
R I M Minto .....Comdr Hand .....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin .....Comdr Stevens.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—AUGUST 1.

Mazagon.....3280 Hall.....P & O S N Co
Madura .....1802 MacLean .....M M & Co
Ahmadi .....1640 Brook's.....B & P S N Co
Pekin .....2522 Lockett.....N I S N Co
Coromandel .....2783 Holloway .....E Tajbhoy
Tientsin .....2355 Andrews .....P & O Co
Satara.....3402 Tyrrell .....M M & Co
Alcuna.....1312 Morgan .....W & A G & Co
Shahjehan.....2566 Davison .....E Tajbhoy
Nowshera.....2870 Mackinnon .....T M & Co
Queen Christina.....25 4 Breaks .....W & A Graham & Co
Xander Rennin.....1329 Carter .....E Tajbhoy
Ellora .....1404 Henderson.....M M & Co
Hild.....719 Salvasen .....F F Campbell & Co
Bancoora .....2198 Ross .....M M & Co
Kaiser.....173 Hylton .....A Strandes
Bengal .....2751 Dunckley .....E Tajbhoy
Hoscinee .....995 Pilling .....Bo & P S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Em.	Capt.	Destination.	Dat.	Agents.
B	Clan Stuart	.....	2285 Walker	....Liverpool	7-8	F M & Co
B	Trafford Hall	.....	3426 Rood	..K'chi	3-8	K Nixon & Co
C&R	Stanley Hall	.....	2661 Nuttal	..K'chi	2-8	K Nixon & Co
1&2	Clan Macneil	.....	2564 Oliver	..Liverpool	6-8	Muir & Co
H	Luna	.....	935 H Cutbush	..Repairing	.....	M M & Co
K	Morocco	.....	2476 Boxhall	Hull via Karachi	9th	Karachi
					9-8	F Muir & Co
M	Peninsular	.....	2919 Palmer	..Aden	11-8	P & O Co
N	Elvaston	.....	2751 Fargher	..Philadelphia	18-8	R A Wills
O	Haldori	.....	1650 Watson	..Lisbon	4-8	B & P S N Co
Q	Ville-de-Tamatave	.....	2553 Peaucellier	..Havre	5-8	J M & Co
P	Shah Ameer	.....	1922 Grant	.....Jeddah	4-8	E Tajbhoy

Offside N

Somali.....1623 Winniker.....Zbar.....10-8 A Strandes

P D H W

Mahamadi.....547 Ahmed .....Karachi.....7-8 Bo S N Co
Sabarmati .....524 Ahmed .....N F .....Bo S N Co

P D M D D

Oceana.....3507 Hayward .....China.....7-8 P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Australia .....Tait.....L'pool 1..2-8 W & A Graham & Co
4 Kassala .....2498 Limand .....K'chi.....3-8 R Bonamjee
8 Foyle .....2620 Johnson.....Hamburg.....10-8 E Tajbhoy
6 Colombo Maru.....2949 Nagao.....Japan.....4-8 N Y Kaisha
7 Nippon.....3999 Tomonovich.....Triesse .3-8 A L S S N Co
9 Stolzenfels .....3511 Schmidt .....K'chi .....30-7 Glade & Co
9 Secunder .....1073 Man .....Mauritius .....4-8 H S Lidth
10&11 Delta .....4743 Dalmel .....China.....21-8 P & O Co
12 Himayla .....3597 Brown.....London .....4-8 P & O Co
14 Lunga .....937 Rickford.....Karachi .3-8 M M & Co
15 Hoolpara .....1358 Hirst .....P Gulf .....26-8 M & Co
16 Dwarka.....759 Manley.....P Gulf .....2-8 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Bengal s	Dunckley	Colombo, July 21
	Morocco s	Boxhall	Hull, June 29
Aug.			
1	Hoscinee t	Pilling	Busreh, July 21
	Sirsa s	Connett	Karachi, July 30

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Aston Hall s	McFee	Middlesbrough &c
	E F Ferdin and s	Matcovich	Trieste, &c
	Colaba s	Robertson	Karachi
	Hyderabad s	Kneerborn	Bangkok, &c
	Warora s	Stebbing	Antwerp

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Dwarka, Manley, for Persian Gulf.
" Hild, Salvesen, Singapore.
" Clan Stuart, Walker, for Liverpool.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Sirsa, for Calcutta, &c.
" Morocco, for Hull.
" Hoscinee, for the Persian Gulf.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arabia arrived at Suez from Bombay on the evening of the 30th ultimo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Georkha, left Aden on the 31st ultimo at 9-30 a.m.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Agilvy, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 30th ultimo.

The same Co.'s steamer Clan Macdougall, left Suez for Colombo Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 31st ultimo.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer Catania, left Aden for Bombay on the 31st July and expected to arrive in Bombay on the evening of the 6th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Persia, left Trieste for Bombay on the 28th ultimo, and is due here on or about the 19th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUG. 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Australia s—30 bales wool M. Ramjidas ; 4 bales wool M. Nanji ; 84 cwt old metel scrap H. Narayan ; 11 bales wool R. Ramprasad ; 97 bales skins W. and A. Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya s—24 bales savri cotton Nusserwanji Bros and Co ; 5 cases indigo G. Radhakissondas ; 4 cases condiments &c, Towner and Co ; 16 cwt condements H. Muncherjee and sons ; 36 bales hides and skins R. Maloobhai ; 13 bales hides M. J. Joomabhoy and Co ; 26 bales hides E. Latham and Co ; 200 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros ; 100 cwt bees wax, 3 cwt benjamin D. Vallybhoy and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Himalaya s—4 bales carpets G. P. Shavrides and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—67 cwt seeds of different sorts D. B. Parekh and Co ; 58 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK

Ville-de-Tamatave s—520 cwt myrabollams A. Khimjee 1002 cwt poppyseed Jehangir Cama and Co ; 2001 cwt poppyseed Jehangir Cama and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Warora s—166 cwt myrabollams A. V. Jayakar and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Foyle s—10 cwt wax Allen Bros and Co : 6 cases shells Towner and Co ; 2900 cwt rapeseed and 200 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros ; 110 bales cotton fly C Hoerjee and Co ; 6003 cwt poppyseed 3999 cwt rapeseed 9999 cwt linseed E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 300 bales cotton waste N. Peerbhoy : 180 bales cotton fly J. C. Tadivalla,

FOR HAVRE.

Ville-de-Tamatave s—1002 cwt mustardseed A. Blascheck and Co ; 500 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nippon s—2009 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros ; 385 bales cotton A. Blescheck and Co ; 220 cwt oilbanum Nusserwanjee Bros and Co ; 3 bales carpets G. P. Stavrides and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Nippon s—2000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros ; 999 cwt linseed Hurreybhoy Dewsey.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oceana s—9 cases butter The National Dairy Co : 100 lbs ivory Siddick Ellias ; 84 cwt bysabole 5 cwt galls 15 cwt benjamin ; 160 cwt suffron 300 lbs borneols D. Vallybhoy and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oceana s—25 cases butter The National Dairy Co ; 100 bales twist Phirojshaw B. Petit and Co.

FOR TIENTSIN.

Oceana s—100 bales twist R. S. Woonvalla and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Colombo Maru s—141 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

HARD TIMES FOR SKINS.

HEAT DISCOMFORTS AND DANGERS—ZAM-BUK A COOLING HEALTH-GIVING BALM.

The tale of Summer's heat and glare will be told in all sorts of skin sicknesses, from simple sun spots and peeling noses to more serious disorders arising from excessive perspiration or dryness.

Hands, faces, and necks are, of course, the parts liable to suffer from disfiguring sunburns or smarting patches. In the armpits and other joints serious sores may arise from chafing and excessive perspiration, and on the chest and back heat rashes or eruptions are very prevalent.

Light clothing which permits the skin to "breathe" freely, frequent ablutions and regular anointings with Zam-Buk, the balm that JUST SUITS THE SEASON AND THE SKIN, are absolutely essential to skin-health just now.

Zam-Buk is delightfully cooling and soothing. The pure skin medicines contained in its herbal essences are so refined, and of such scientifically accurate consistency, that they SOAK THROUGH the TISSUES, and restore the softness clearness, and pleasant "feel" of health to the most troublesome skin.

Zam-Buk is both a protective and a corrective balm, and obstinate rashes or sores yield to its healing influence just as surely, if not as quickly, as do the minor trials of the season.

Miss Mary Baker of 27 Hammerton Road, Northfleet, Kent, writes :—"last Summer my brother got very badly sunburnt, and his face broke out in nasty sores. We tried all sorts of ointments, and he also attended the hospital, but the sores spread. At last we tried Zam-Buk and it completely cured him."

Miss Walters, of 5, Meads Street, Eastbourne, writes :—"An irritating rash broke out on my back and chest. I bathed the parts in warm water, and afterwards dressed them with Zam-Buk. I got speedy relief, and after continuing the applications for a few days all the spots quite disappeared. My skin is now perfectly clear.

Keep a box in your bag for holidays, and on a handy shelf at home.

All chemists and medicine vendors sell Zam-Buk at Re. 1 and Rs. 2/4 per box, or it may be had post paid and packed free from the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices Re. 1/2 and Rs. 2/8 per box.

FREE SAMPLE.

Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, to obtain a free sample box of Zam-Buk the greatest healing balm.
Write address clearly.
Bombay Gazette 2nd August, 1906.

Try a Bottle and Convince Yourself.

Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

In Neurasthenia and the Disabilities of old age, the effects of these Pearls are especially marked, Energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out, or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increase wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills, V. P. P. extra
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
No. 91, MARKET, BOMBAY.
Local Agents :—TREACHER AND CO. LTD., Chemists, BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further Extensions and Renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms Airy and Commodious,
With Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87 13/16	=	unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	97 1/4	=	+ 1/1
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	104	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 1/4	=	"
SILVER—			
Spot in London	30 1/16	=	+ 1/16
2 months hence	30	=	+ 1/16
Spot in New York	65	=	+ 1/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25-15	=	+ 1/2
Berlin cheques	20-47 1/2	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4·85	=	+ 1/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2 pr. ct.	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/8	=	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3/8	=	"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4	=	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4	=	— 1/8
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	3	=	+ 3/8
7 day market loans	2 1/2	=	+ 1/8

Extra Council Bills allotments Transfers on Bombay Rs. 20,00,000 at 1s 4 1-16d.

SUGAR—
German granulated of India double bags 11 7 1/2 Oct.-Dec. sellers steady.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1/2

ARRIVAL—
Steamer—Hindoo and Sydney.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market—1st closed		quiet
East Indian		quiet
Manchester		quiet
Total Sales		5,00
Spot		5·99 —1
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		10 3/16
Sold on speculation and for Export		1,000
Imports		12,000
Futures closed		quiet
Aug.-Sept. 5·64	Sept.-Oct. 5·53	Oct.-Nov. 5·55
Nov.-Dec. 5·54 —1	Dec.-Jan. 5·54 —1	Jan.-Feb. 5·55 —1
Feb.-Mar. 5·57		Mar.-Apr. 5·59
Receipts at U. S. Ports		7,000
Do. Continent		12,000
Exports to Great Britain		1,000
Do. do. Continent		7,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·90
Futures, month of July	not quoted }
Do. month of Dec.	10·31 }

Advanced early owing to firm cables and declined later though bear pressure and bulls unloading.

Spot	10 5·8	
Futures, month of Aug	10·37—4	
Do. month of Oct.	10·17—2	
Total sales	5,01	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on 31st July.

Cotton	1,228	bales.
Wheat	10,951	cwts.
Linseed	1,800	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,298	"
Gingelly seed	313	"
Poppyseed	2,978	"
Groundnuts	227	"
Castorseed	3,710	"
Rice	4,562	"
Myrabollams	2,555	"
Cottonseed	13,933	"
Mowrasseed	97	"
Gram	6,940	"
Joowar	1,402	"
Maize	101	"

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The announcement of the allotment of the new loan received in Bombay late last evening caused a considerable flutter in the Government Paper bazaar. The market, which had advanced during the course of the settlement, dropped about 3/4 per cent. and has fluctuated a good deal to-day. It is reported that a large block of the total loan has come to Bombay and it remains to be seen how this will affect the future course of the market. The allotment is cheap, with the good prospects in view for the coming season, and the beneficial rains which have fallen throughout India. And when the manipulative speculation caused by the large increase to the stock now held in the bazaar has ceased, higher rates should ensue. But in the meanwhile we may look to a fluctuating market.

The financial telegrams to hand from London this morning show little change. Silver has regained the small decline advised yesterday, and a further fall of 1/8th in 6 months' sight trade bills discount is advised.

The cotton markets in Liverpool and America are again practically unchanged and a quiet but steady feeling seems to pervade the trade, waiting for future developments. The new crop should be coming to market shortly.

The local market is also quiet but steady with Mills and shippers filling up their immediate requirements, at about previous quotations, and only a small turnover reported at Colaba. In new crops there has been a little more enquiry in the Sutta bazaar where prices have advanced about Re. 1 per candy.

The seeds and wheat markets are steady with a moderate business reported at about previous rates for ready and forward deliveries.

Sterling exchange is quiet and unchanged. The absence of mercantile bills, combined with some demand for Bank paper, is causing an easier tendency.

The share market is quiet as Government paper is now absorbing the attention of the bezaar. We quote :

	Rs.
Petits	3,615
Davids	527½

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s.4d. to 1s.3 31/32d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s. 4d.
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight	D. A.	1s. 4 7/32d.
Do.	6 do.	do.	1s. 4 11/32d.
French Francs	3 do.	do.	169 3/4
Marks	3 do.	do.	138 3/4
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight	154
Shanghai	30 do.	do.	213
Japan	30 do.	do.	150 3/4

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone fluctuating.

Cash	...	...	97·6
1st Settlement	30th August	...	97·4

Money Market, Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	21st June	3 1/2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 19th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 19th do.	3	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th do.	4	do.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROP—

M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	203
Do. fine	Dec.	"	201
Do. fine	Jan.	"	199
M G Dhamangaon fine	"	"	218
M G Nagpur fine	"	"	223
M G Chandeish fully good	"	"	203
M G K A S fine	"	"	213
H G Bengals fully good	"	"	183
M G Broach good	March	"	243

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady		
Estimated sales	5,000	bales	
Imports	4,000	"	
Aug.-Sep. 5·65 plus 1	Sep.-Oct. 5·60 plus 1	Oct.-Nov. 5·56 plus 1	
Nov.-Dec. 5·56 plus 2	Dec.-Jan. 5·56 plus 2	Jan.-Feb. 5·56 plus 1	
Feb.-Mar. 5·58 plus 1	Mar.-Apl. 5·60 plus 1	Apl.-May. 0·61	

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

NAGPOORWALLA—August 1, at Shivlal Motilal's Bungalow, Tardeo, near the Falkland Bridge, Bombay, Bai Maherbanoo, eldest daughter of Mr. Byramji Dossabhoy Nagpoorwalla, night Station-Master, Church Gate, aged 23 years. Funeral ceremony will take place this morning at 8 a.m. Bombay Time.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DYKE—July 28, at Mhow, the wife of Captain P. H. Dyke, 6th Mule Corps, of a son.

DEATH.

SCOTT—July 21, at Gulzarbagh, Patna, Thomas Bentley Scott, Opium Department, youngest son of the late George Scott, aged 41 years.

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(a drink of gold)
HENSEL'S TONIC LEMONADE ESSENCE.

A cooling and refreshing blood purifier, containing iron in combination. THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR ALCOHOL.

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(Bouillon powder)
HENSEL'S NOURISHING SALT. Constituents :—Calcium, Magnesium, Potash, Soda, Iron, Manganese, combined with various acids.

100 doses in each packet.

A blood Producing, Nourishing and Strengthening remedy for all weaknesses in children and adults.

Re. 1 per packet.

AGENTS :—
Kemp & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 35m. High water, 9-51m., 9-40a. Low water, 2-54m., 3-50a.

POLICE NOTICE.—A hat, some umbrellas, waterproof coats and 2 dogs have been taken charge of by the police and await owners.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF IN BOMBAY.—Sardar Khunderao Oomrao Bhosle of Dhar arrived in Bombay from Dhar yesterday, attended by followers,and has put up in a bungalow at Cowasji Patel Tank Road.

A MILK-MAN ROBBED.—One Dwarkadas Rupchand, a milk-man of Kalbadevi Road, has reported to the police that during his absence from home, yesterday evening, the lock on the door of his room was opened by a duplicate key and twenty sovereigns and cash of the collective value of Rs. 400 stolen from a box in the room.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Umvolosi *via* Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m., on the 5th instant, instead of on the 3rd instant, as previously notified A Supplemental Mail will also be closed at 7-30 p.m., on the 6th instant.

THE BANDMANN OPERA CO.—Bombay has something to look forward to in September next in the way of new Musical Comedy after the long absence of amusements and theatrical entertainments during the monsoon. Without doubt the Bandmann Opera Company will be most welcome. The booking arrangements are in the hands of Messrs. Seymour Dove and Company.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY AT THE MUSEUM.—It was reported to the police, yesterday, by Mr. D. A. Pai, assistant curator and secretary of the Victoria and Albert Museum, that an attempt was made by some person or persons to break into the Museum premises some time during the previous night, through one of the windows on the east side of the building. An auger was used on the wooden frame of the window and a pane of glass broken. One of the venetian blinds on the interior side was also broken. Nothing however was stolen.

THE FOUNDERING OF THE PILOT SCHOONER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been thinking much as to what was the immediate cause of the Pilot Schooner going down. The first cause was the skylight being washed away. The saloon and cabins and 1/2s whole of the lower deck would immediately fill with water, all buoyancy would be lost, and the vessel sink with the dead weight of her ballast. This is proved by the tops of her masts being visible at low water, she went down in an upright position and so remains. In the first reports of the accident, I remember to have seen something about a servant or lascar coming up from below with food. This makes one think that the door leading to the companion was open, or if closed, shut only by an ordinary spring bolt. The same with the door to the lascars quarters. The smashing away of the skylight would be sufficient to cause the vessel to founder ; but if the two doors just described were smashed open, it would make the accident happen all the more quickly.

I should think that when the keel is picked up, she will be found but slightly damaged. If what I have above indicated is correct, it follows that the wood skylight should be so strengthened with iron latticing, and the doors so strengthened with iron framing, that such a accident should not again be possible. We should remember that these pilot schooners are much lower in the water than a sailing ship or steamer of the tonnage now usual, and therefore more likely to ship these heavy seas.

I had written thus far when I thought it better to wait for the evidence at the Coroner's inquest. Here the surviving pilot stated that when he rose to the surface "he caught hold of the skylight under the forward flap, which was raised", i. e. latched open. I am quoting from your own report items of the evidence which do not appear in the report of your morning contemporary. This item alone is sufficient to explain the cause of the foundering. The water first got in through the open skylight. "The companion opened towards the stern." This door might have been closed or open, but the reference to it makes one think that the door was open and a contributory cause of the foundering.

The first item I have quoted reveals an extraordinary state of things. The storm was so great that they turned the schooner's head three times into the harbour, beating up against the ebb-tide, and yet there was so much want of forethought and ordinary care that all the time the skylight flap was open, as if positively to invite destruction. The following appears in both papers. "She was quite taut and seaworthy in every way. She had not shipped any heavy water before that. It was a pure accident." This was confirmed by the serang and sukani who said "It was no fault of the schooner that she went down. She was properly handled."

About this last item I have my doubts, and for good reason, as the evidence I have above quoted clearly shows.—Yours, etc.,

ENGINEER.

PARIS-INDIA Sole Agents for RICHARD BRASIER MOTOR CARS, 75, Hornby Road.

IMPORTANT DECISION ON MAHOMEDAN LAW.

Successful Suit by a Mahomedan Widow.

THE Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, sitting in the Appeal Court, have disposed of an appeal in the suit of Fatmabai, widow of Hussein Nensey Khairaz, against Mahomedbhoy Nehsey Khairaz and Hassumbhoy Rahimtulla Khairaz, Kassum Ali Nensey Khairaz, a minor, and Shirinbai, daughter of Hussein Nensey Khairaz. The plaintiff in the Court below prayed that the defendants may be directed to withdraw a sum of Rs. 60,000 from the firm of Nensey Khairaz and Co., and should be ordered to invest the same as directed in the trust deed, and pending such investment should be ordered to invest the sum of Rs. 60,000 in Government paper, that the plaintiff's share in the said sum should be ascertained and declared, and it may be declared that she is entitled absolutely to a third part of the same, etc. At the hearing of the appeal, the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Bhandarker, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., appeared for Mahomedbhoy Nensey Khairaz, the appellant and first defendant. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for Fatmabai, the first respondent and plaintiff. Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for Shirinbai, the fourth respondent and fourth defendant. Mr. Gulam Husain Khairaz instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., appeared for the trustees.

The plaintiff, Fatmabai, stated that, by a trust deed dated 28 June, 1905, the first defendant Mahomedbhoy transferred and assigned to himself and the second defendant a sum of Rs. 60,000, then deposited with him and due to him by the firm of Nensey Khairaz and Co., together with interest due thereupon, to hold the same unto the first and second defendants upon such trusts and subject to such power and provisions as were declared in the will of Nensey Khairaz, and in a consent decree, both of which were recited in the trust deed. By the will of Nensey Khairaz, it had been directed that a sum of Rs. 60,000 should be separately credited in the name of trustees in the firm of Nensey Khairaz, and that out of the interest Rs. 300 should be paid every month to the plaintiff for household expenses and for the education of her children by her husband, Hussenbhoy Nensey, so long as they, being sons, should be under 21 years, or being daughters should be unmarried. By a subsequent clause of the will it was directed that, after the decease of Hussenbhoy and the plaintiff, the said sum should, after the payment of funeral expenses, be divided and given in equal shares to the sons of Hussenbhoy, and there was a gift over of the principal sum of Rs. 60,000 if Hussainbhoy should not leave any son. Hussenbhoy had no son born to him at the date of the death of Nensey Khairaz on the 19th November, 1896, but a son was born to him by the plaintiff. Hussenbhoy Nensey died on the 13th March, 1898, and Rahimtula Khairaz died on the 29th June, 1903,and it was not until the 28th June, 1905, that the trust deed (as directed by the will) was executed, the second defendant being the cousin of the first defendant, whom he insisted on appointing as trustee of the deed against the wishes of the plaintiff. A son was born to Hussenbhoy Nensey Khairaz by the plaintiff in January, 1898, but he died on the 1st November, 1898, leaving him surviving, as his heir, his mother, the tiff. The latter was desirous of having the provisions of the trust deed carried into effect, and in particular was desirous of having the sum of Rs. 60,000 withdrawn from the firm of Nensey Khairaz and Co., which she believed to be in unsound condition, and was desirous that the sum should be invested as directed by the trust, but the defendants had failed and neglected to comply with the plaintiff's request. She was also desirous of having her interest in the said sum ascertained and declared, and she claimed that, on the death of her husband and son intestate, she became entitled absolutely to a one-third part in the said sum in addition to her right to receive the interest on the whole of the same for her life.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, who tried the suit, gave his judgment therein in January, 1906, declaring that the plaintiff was entitled to the nett income for her life on the Rs. 60,000, and to the arrears of such income since March, 1905, at the rate of Rs. 300 per mensem. His lordship further declared that there was an intestacy as to the corpus of the Rs. 60,000 ; and the first defendant Mahomedbhoy, the third defendant Cassambhoy, and the plaintiff, as the heir of her son, Sulleman Hoosain Nensey Khairaz, were each entitled to one-third of the sum ; and that they were each entitled to receive a third of the balance that might remain of the sum to hold and enjoy. It was further declared that the plaintiff, as the heir of her deceased son, was entitled to take forthwith the one-third share for a mother's estate. His lordship further declared that the plaintiff was entitled to maintenance out of the plaintiff's interest in the said fund. His lordship also ordered that the first and second defendants, and Hussenbhoy Rahimtoola Khairaz, should pay to the plaintiff a third of what might remain of the said sum after deducting certain sums for funeral expenses, etc. It was further ordered that the fund be invested in 3 per cent. Government paper, and that the arrears of plaintiff's allowance be forthwith paid to her. It was ordered that it be referred to the Commissioner of the Court to take an account of certain funeral expenses ; the costs of the suit, when taxed, to come out of the fund, etc.

The first defendant, Mahomedbhoy Nensey Khairaz, appealed against the judgment of Mr.Justice Batchelor, for the following, among other reasons. The Judge, it was urged, erred in holding that the plaintiff was entitled for her life to the whole income of the Rs. 60,000 or of the fund now properly representing the same. His lordship erred in holding that the right of the plaintiff to the whole income of the fund for her life had been definitely decided by the consent decree passed in April, 1899, and that the appellant was now estopped from disputing the claim of the plaintiff thereto. In any event the Judge erred in holding that the plaintiff was entitled to be paid the full sum of Rs. 300 per mensem in respect of the income of the fund since March, 1905. It was also urged that the Judge erred in holding that there was an intestacy as to the said sum, and that the plaintiff was now absolutely entitled to one-third share therein In any event the Judge erred in holding that the plaintiff was entitled to be paid her share in cash, and that she had an interest in the *corpus* of the money.

Their lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel, dismissed the appeal with costs. The cross-objections in the matter were also dismissed with costs. Appellant was also ordered to pay the costs of Shirinbai. The consent terms between the plaintiff and Shirinbai were declared for the benefit of the minor. Liberty to apply.

SUIT OF MRS. MOOCHOOL SHAH AGAINST AGA KHAN.

YESTERDAY in the High Court, before Mr. Justice Russel, in the suit filed by Hajibibi, widow of Aga Moochool Shah, against Aga Khan, the Aga Khan applied to have a commission issued to various places in Sindh, Cutch, Kathiawar, East Africa and Persian Gulf and Calcutta, Rangoon and Karachi to examine 144 witnesses on his behalf in order to prove that the moneys they are in the habit of paying him are paid to him for himself alone and not for the benefit of the Aga Khan family.

Hajibibi and the defendants supporting her opposed this application and their counsel, Messrs. Bahadurji and Setalvad, said that there was no necessity to examine these witnesses as there were thousands of Khojas in Bombay whose evidence was available to the Aga Khan. They also said that as they were in poor circumstances and their allowances small, as paid by the Aga Khan in 1904, they were unable to wait for the decision of the suit till the commissions were executed which would take a very long time. They also said that they had not the means to cross-examine all these witnesses and that, if the commission was issued, they would not be able to cross-examine the witnesses at all. They also said that as the witnesses were Aga Khan's followers, they should be examined before the Court, and not on commission. They further said that the commission could be sent after the hearing the evidence of the Bombay Khojas, if found necessary then. The Aga Khan's counsel, Mr. Inverarity, said that he was entitled to examine as many witnesses as he liked, as he had been falsely charged with fraud in taking a Release from Jungi Shah's administrator and with trying to get the witnesses to say what he liked and with abetting the murder of a nephew, Hasamshah, in 1898. As Hajibibi did not, accept the evidence of the Bombay Khojas as correct, and it might be said that they were under the Aga Khan's influence, it was necessary that the witnesses elsewhere should be examined. It would be no use adjourning the matter till the Bombay Khojas were examined and the Court decided if further witnesses need be called, as the Court's opinion might be wrong and the Appeal Court might not consider the evidence sufficient. The Aga Khan wanted to fight the suit till the Privy Council. As to Hajibibi's means, she had received Rs. 15,000 some months ago and was receiving Rs. 80 for rent of a house. Judgment was reserved till to-day.

LORD KINGSBURGH, speaking at the Glasgow Luncheon to representatives of foreign electrical engineers, said that ladies had been practising wire —less telegraphy ever since he knew them. There was more to be had in the way of inspiration and instruction in the glance of a lady's eye than in all the wireless telegraphy ever invented.

A REFERENCE FROM POONA.

Administering an Oath to accused Person.

IN the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of a reference made by Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Sessions Judge of Poona, praying the High Court to set aside an order made by Mr. H. F. Carvalho, Magistrate at Poona, directing the prosecution of Vishw

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

°,° All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUG. 2, 1906.

THE TRANSVAAL'S NEW GOVERNMENT.

"THE New Transvaal Constitution gives a working British majority and has also nominated an Upper House" reads our telegram. What, we presume, is meant is that a working majority of British representatives is secured and that the members of an Upper House have been nominated after the manner in which Government nominates its representatives on the Legislative and Municipal Councils. Anyhow the Transvaal has received an earnest of the good intentions of the British Government and of the desire to extend to Briton and Boer alike in our new possessions the fullest privileges of British citizenship. As Mr. Winston Churchill observed, the other day, it was always the intention of Great Britain to give free representative institutions to the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. Both parties, observed the right hon. gentleman, had equally assented to that ; but it had fallen to the Liberal Party—and he thought with great appropriateness—to make that grant of self-Government in the early months of this House of Commons. Had it not been "in the early months of this House of Commons" there would have been less adverse criticism than appears to have taken place in both Houses ; the Cabinet and Commoners would not have been able to judge of the necessities of the case and have been perhaps less generous. Manhood suffrage has not yet been granted to the constituencies of the British Islands. It is withheld because elementary education has not made such progress in the country as to render every adult person capable of distinguishing which of the candidates soliciting his support, is the one he desires to vote for, and he is therefore incompetent to act "off his own bat" at the Ballot-box. If it be undesirable to give every man a vote in the British Isles, how much more so is it in the Transvaal, where every other man is an alien by birth and by inclination, and where the unskilled "white" is supposed to be so numerous that the Chinaman is able to deprive him of the opportunities of making a living ? Yet he is to have the privilege of voting which is denied to his brother at Home and more than that, so is every Boer, be he a loyalist or a time-server, whether he aims at the consolidation of a United Africa or the reinstitution of a Boer republic which shall drive the Britisher into the sea and set up the Dutch flag from Pretoria to the Cape.

The "Man on the Spot" condemns the profligate generosity of the Government. The people of the Transvaal are no more fit for popular representation on the scale it is granted than the Mengals and Jamots across the Indian frontier and, if anything, they are rather less trustworthy. The people of the modern Babylon of Johannesburg—who will monopolise the bulk of the thirty-four seats alloted to the Rand—are unworthy votes for a local Board of Bumbles. What can Lord Elgin have been thinking about to permit his department to run riot in this way ? It appears as though he left everything to the tender mercies of his buoyant Under-Secretary and then sat down to watch the effect. Already in anticipation of what might come the Boers have opened an electoral campaign and General Botha at Heidelberg held a great meeting less than a month ago The run of the speeches expressed satisfaction at the abrogation of the unrighteous Constitution devised by Lord Milner and Mr. Lyttelton and confidence in the Liberal Government's opposition to Chinese Labour on the ground that the Transvaal is to-day in a state of depression and poverty." Most of the speakers employed the Dutch language, as most of them can. To admit Dutch speeches in the House of Representatives, or whatever they propose to term their colonial parliament, is to pander to the Boer and to put the British representatives to a disadvantage inasmuch as it is a language they understand, at best, imperfectly. By its use the Boer representatives may give vent to all manner of disloyal sentiment with impunity. We do not get full details of the new Constitution, it is true, but the *Pretoria News* the other day professed to have obtained the gist of the West-Ridgeway Commission's report, and so far as it goes, our contemporary does not seem to have greatly misrepresented the case. It foretold that the Constitution would be based on the principle of an Upper and Lower House, that half the members of the former would be nominated for ten years and the remainder for five. The report recommends for the formation of the Lower House single-member constituencies, manhood suffrage and a distribution of seats and voters on the basis of the retention of the magisterial areas. Fortunately our Pretoria contemporary assures us as to the precise meaning of manhood suffrage, but we should have liked to hear what Lord Elgin or Mr. Churchill had to say upon the subject, for we are told that "manhood suffrage" is not "manhood" suffrage at all. Natives of the country and Indian settlers are excluded. The scum of the Levant are accounted worthy, but the industrious and well-to-do merchant and pedler who has immigrated from India, are classed with the Hottentot and the Zulu.

In the Lower House, at all events, there is, as Mr. Lyttelton remarked, no security to British supremacy. But we have the declaration of Mr. Essalen, whatever that may be worth, that the Boers will stand loyal to the Vereeniging compact. We would have accepted such an assurance from the Orange River Colony with less hesitancy than from the Transvaal, and we should have had less fear of the Boer leaders in the late campaign controlling the local government there than in the Colony now opened to their machinations. But the experiment is to be made, notwithstanding the Imperialist protest and the warnings of Lord Milner and Mr. Balfour and Mr. Lyttelton. As to the clause abrogating the Chinese ordinance after a reasonable time and declaring that no law will be assented to which sanctions servile service or residence—well, we were told the other day by a Liberal magazine that the Boer leaders are anxious to get rid of the Chinese because they know they will thereby diminish proportionately the number of British voters and thus be able to restore a Dutch regime. "The Liberal Government" said one of their own party "are anxious for a strong Boer vote to save their face by a local majority against the Chinese. Thus . . . the vitalinterests of the Empire are kicked hither and thither and the results won at the cost of twenty thousand British lives and two hundred and fifty millions of British money are in danger of being thrown into the sea. It would be difficult to have packed into the space of two months a greater mass of colonial muddle and mismanagement ; and the Government have succeeded in creating the fear that just as the Liberals of 1880 sowed the crop of 1899, so the Liberals of 1906 are sowing seed that will some day mature into an equally disastrous harvest. It is not to be wondered at that before the new Parliament had reached its recess one of the most influential of the Labour members complained of Mr. Churchill's blundering and suggested that it would be for the public advantage if that garrulous and vain young gentleman were muzzled." It is true that both parties contemplated some form of representative Government for the Transvaal, but we cannot help thinking the present concession is precipitate and that the franchise is altogether too expansive. Government would have been wiser to send out a Royal Commission to investigate and to formulate a suitable constitution. But it elected to send out what some supporters of Government sneered at as a commission "composed of third-rate partisans" and no sooner have these gentlemen returned than, without giving more than a few days' time in which to get the report printed, circulated, read, and digested, out comes a scheme, cut and dried and polished and coloured. Sausages could not be manufactured much more rapidly. It is a comprehensive scheme and it will give pleasure to the Dutch. But we can form no other opinion than the Government has been generous rather than just.

TOOLEIANA.

THE late J. L. Toole, or as he was fond of calling himself, "Yours truly, Tooley," was, for many years, the oldest actor of the first order. He leaves behind only two famous Thespians who were contemporary with him in the days of his youth—Lionel Brough, that "fellow of infinite jest" who played so many parts on life's stage, and among other things, published the first number of the *Daily Telegraph* ; and Lady Bancroft. Lionel Brough was three years younger than Toole, but the former's intimate connection with the stage began in his childhood, for his father was a dramatic author, whose plays Toole once or twice played. Lady Bancroft played in the provinces as a child and made her first appearance in London just fifty years ago as the boy in Belphegor at the Lyceum, the part of Fanfarronade being played by a girl. Toole, with Charles Hilton in the title role. Sir Squire Bancroft, Lady Bancroft's husband, did not appear before the footlights until some years after, and Sir Charles Wyndham, now our greatest comedian, was not seen in the Metropolis until 1856. The Bancrofts had a comparatively brief tenure of stage life, but it was unusually successful, and nearly twenty years ago Sir Squire and his admired lady retired upon an ample fortune, and have only rarely been seen since. Sir Squire is nevertheless never tired of giving his delightful readings from Dickens for the benefit of hospitals, and he has raised large sums in this way. Toole also was a devotee of the Sage of Gad's Hill, and, as Caleb Plummer, in "The Cricket on the Hearth" he scored one of his greatest successes. Toole was the only actor who ever made a Dickens' drama pay. The great author's books are generally too full of characters to be suitable for dramatisation. Mr. Beerbohm Tree first went on the stage in 1878. He is quite a youngster by comparison with Toole and Lionel Brough, he not having been born till 1853. Toole's father, by the way, was for many years in the service of the East India Company. There is no record that the actor was ever in this country, however, although he was well known in his halcyon days in Australia and New Zealand.

THE CASEIN INDUSTRY.

DEALING with the report of the American Consul at St. Etienne on the important Casein Industry, which has been recently established at Surgeres in the West of France, the *Indian Trade Journal* points out the great possibilities for the industry in India. Two Germans started a factory at Surgeres to extract the casein from skimmed milk and their premises had almost immediately to be enlarged. Last year their daily production was nearly two tons, representing about twenty-two million quarts of skimmed milk and the product was all exported to Germany for the manufacture of high class paper and for use in the stiffening of textiles. The elementary principle of producing casein, says the *Indian Trade Journal*, is simple. To the liquid contained in large reservoirs very active rennet is added, which coagulates the albuminoid matter. The curd thus obtained is dressed, powdered and dried in an oven giving a very hard substance, yellowish white in colour, with a slight odour of cheese. This casein is treated by repeated washings, dissolutions and precipitations until it becomes of transparent whiteness and almost inodorous. Specially prepared and pulverized casein constitutes an excellent nutritious food of easy digestion but the uses of casein are numerous, one being that it is a very safe substitute for celluloid under the name of galalith, when hardened by means of formaldehyde. The fact that the casein is extracted from skimmed milk shows that its manufacture will not interfere with the making of butter and ghee which are paying industries if properly carried on. The use of casein in paper making offers opportunity for furthering another industry which has never prospered greatly in India and the various uses to which casein can be put makes it well worthy of consideration in any districts where the fodder supply is ample and fairly staple.

THE BOTANY OF BOMBAY.

A paper issued by the Revenue Department of Government deals with the work which has been accomplished in the Botanical Survey of the Presidency for the year 1905-6. The work has been conducted under Mr. G. A. Gammie, Economical Botanist and officer in charge of the Botanical Survey of Bombay and a noteworthy part of his report is the assistance rendered by Dr. J. Cooke, C.I.E. During the year an exhaustive enquiry was made into the distribution of the various forms of wheat and rice throughout the Presidency, but the summarised report of these investigations is not yet available. Dr. Cooke presented over two thousand sheets of specimens which are part of the material on which he is elaborating a "Flora of the Bombay Presidency." It is one of the branches of the administration which does much work and makes but a poor demonstration, but it must always stand well up in the list of work in a country which depends so much on agriculture.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dolka Railway for the week ending 16th June, amounted to Rs. 2,009, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 574. The total earnings from the 1st of January to the 16th of June were Rs. 47,886, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,277.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 16th June amounted to Rs. 19,526, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 251. The total earnings from the 1st of January to the 16th of June were Rs. 7,02,671, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,81,116.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 16th June, amounted to Rs. 4,387, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 250. The total earnings from the 1st of January to the 16th of June were Rs. 1,18,423, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 15,907.

WE are informed by Mr. N. P. N. Wadia, F. S. S. M. S. A., the Indian Representative of the Institute of Accountants and Book-keepers, London, that Sir Albert K. Rollitt, D. C. L., LL. D., Chairman of the Education Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce has accepted the Presidentship of the said Institute. Mr. J. H. Yoxall, M. A., M. P., and Mr. K Subramani Aiyar, B. A., L. T., F. S. A. A., Principal of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce, Bombay, have been elected Vice-Presidents of the Institute. Messrs. S. N. Pochkhanawala, Manek S. Banaji, D. E. Mahva, and Ganesh R. Moghe, of Bombay, have been elected Fellows of the Institute. Messrs. Hormasji R. Engineer, B. A., and R. R. Nabar, B. A., of Lahore, Mr. Mohanlal B. Chadiramani of Karachi, and Messrs E. B. Randeria, K. R. Shroff, P. B. Kabraji, N. P. Bharucha, S. B. Dave, D. T. Engineer, and V. K. Pansare, of Bombay, have been elected Associates, A Branch of the Institute has been opened in Birmingham. It is proposed to form an Indian Branch and place it under the supervision of a select body of leading Indian citizens.

THE fact that, about a year ago, we decided to devote at least one column a week to motorists was sufficient proof that we were aware of the needs of this rapidly growing class in Bombay. Now the motorists of Bombay and in fact of the whole of India are so numerous that it has been deemed necessary to bring into existence a journal specially devoted to the motor in India. We have received the first copy of the "Indian Motor News" which proves to have a family resemblance to "The Car" at home. Its object is to further the importation of motor vehicles in India ; to allow motorists to obtain a succinct and careful knowledge of the progress of the movement ; to assist owners in all matters relating to their cars, obtaining drivers etc., and to provide a "Review of Reviews" in connection with the Motor Press. "This monthly publication," says the Editor, puts forward no claim to originality, it does not aspire to great literary ability, nor does it pose as an authority. It claims, in a modest way, to provide a much required want. Each month it is proposed to give a short illustrated article on prominent Indian Motorists. Notes from the Mofussil will also appear in these pages, while the lighter side of motoring will not be neglected." We wish the new journal every success and can recommend it to all motorists.

SOME time ago a reference was made to an important report by Captain James, I. M. S., on the relationship of *Kala-azar* and malarial fever. Captain James gave very strong reasons for believing that no such relationship exists and he went on to discuss the evidence in support of the theory that *Kala-azar* is caused by what is known as the Leishman-Donovan parasite. Despite the presence of that parasite in almost all cases of *Kala-azar* Captain James considers the causal relationship is by no means proved. An interesting suggestion on this subject has recently been made by the Government entomologist. In the course of a tour in Assam he examined the flies that infest the lower slopes of the Khasi hills, and he found two species of fly that especially bite human beings. The life history of one of these was worked out, and it was found to be "the nearest ally of the tse-tse fly, which is believed to cause *surra* in horses." The Government entomologist suggests that this fly may quite possibly have some connection with *kala-azar*, and the hint certainly deserves to be followed up. If the scientific authorities do not hurry up the disease may have died out before its origin is discovered, for it is certainly decreasing steadily in virulence. In 1897 some 18,597 deaths were reported in Assam as due to *kala-azar* ; last year there were only 3,030.

A RECENT letter was addressed thus : "Smith, Classical Publisher (name of street not known), London." After a little wondering, says the "Book Monthly," the epistle rightly reached Mr. John Murray, who publishes Dr. Smith's famous dictionaries.

LECTURING at Sunderland on parodies, Mr. Owen Seaman, editor of *Punch*, said he never felt so complimented as when he heard that the late Mr. W. E. Henley had so far approved a parody he had made at Henley's expense as to say that he must have written it himself when he was drunk.

THE Paris "Figaro" relates that King Alfonso entered a tobacco shop at La Granja to buy some cigarettes. Inside, he saw one of the Anarchists who had been arrested for the outrage in the Calle Mayor, and addressed him smilingly. The Anarchist, who was very confused, did not know what to say, but the young King completely reassured him, pressing his hand, and excusing the police, who often, he said, arrested innocent people. Then King Alfonso took a rose from the Queen's bouquet, and offered it to the man, who burst into tears.

AT the trial in New York of a youth who stole books from the Astor Library, the chief witness was a Russian spy. It came out in evidence that secret agents of the Russian Government are stationed in every library in New York. Their business is to note the persons who call for books relating to anarchy. The chief agent has under him a corps of skilled detectives, one of whom follows a suspected person as soon as he is indicated by a nod from the chief. His manners, habits, and occupations of suspected Anarchists are learned, and if the suspicions are verified, a report is made to the chief of the Russian Secret Service.

THE Earl of Orford, who has just celebrated his fifty-second birthday, has been more than generally interested in the royal wedding and the honeymoon in Spain. When Alfonso XII. was married he was selected and went out to Madrid as a member of the British Mission, which was headed by the late Lord Rosslyn. But Lord Orford has preferred a life of adventure and travel to the quieter joys and honours of life at Court. After being at Eton for a year he entered the Navy, at the age of fourteen, as a midshipman on the frigate Bristol. While serving on the troopship Magera he was shipwrecked off St. Paul's Island, some 1800 miles south of the Cape, and for three months suffered terrible hardships. He assisted in putting down the kidnapping of the Polynesians, and was with Captain Goodenough when he annexed the Fiji Isles, and can boast that he knows every one of the South Sea Islands. Lord Orford has also seen some desperate fighting on land. He went through the whole of the Russo-Turkish War, sleeping many nights in the trenches, and he retains vivid memories of the awful battle on the Shipka Pass. He has seldom been content to wait long at home, and after that struggle he was off again with Sir Henry Drummond Wolf on a special commission to Eastern Roumania and Constantinople. He was one of the first Englishmen to go to Florida on a tarpon fishing expedition, and he has shot big game in the Rockies, in India, and in Japan. Lady Oxford is one of our American peeresses, a daughter of Mr. Corbyn, the great railway magnate.

"WHITE WINGS."

The Cost of Yachts and Yachting.

SOMEWHERE about the end of the sixteenth century, writes Clive Holland in the *Pall Mall Magazine*, yachting began as a recognised English sport. It is now one of the most popular amusements of the wealthy during the summer months ; and although the number varies from year to year of new yachts built and old ones fitted out, the fluctuation is usually caused rather by financial crises than by decline in the interest displayed in the sport itself. This year—if one may believe the authorities—is to be a good one. Numbers of owners and possible owners have recovered from the "hard times" immediately succeeding the South African War, with the consequent depression in trade and slump in many investments, and are again able to indulge in a pastime which, if one of the most delightful, is nevertheless not one of the least expensive.

The month of June and early summer have seen hundreds of "white wings" spread in the Solent, Channel, Clyde, Thames, and other yachting centres —from the stately schooner of a hundred tons and over, such as *Norlanda*, *Corinne*, or *Dolores*, to the "cheeky," cedar-built "red wing" scarcely as long as the other vessel's gig.

Long before this article appears the fate of the yachting season will have been settled to the satisfaction or otherwise of yacht-building firms round the coast, and the papers devoted to the sport will probably have recorded the fitting out of *Hesper*, *Florinda*, *Onora*, *Zingara*, *Santa Maria*, *Celtania*, *Brynhild*, and a whole host of other beautiful or well-known boats which for the last six months have been reposing in winter quarters on the mud at Haslar creek, Itchin, or Clyde Bank.

To the uninitiated eye the muster of yachts at Cowes or Ryde presents from year to year little indication of difference. There are so many that a score or two more or less fitted out in any one season will not cause those not in the know to perceive absentees. By Tom, Dick and Harry, who rush from side to side of the excursion steamer as she passes slowly through the lane of yachts at any summer rendezvous of yachtsmen, the absence of Lord Cloud's *Ocean Queen*, painted all white, or Lady Eskmere's *Gallivant*, painted dark blue with a wide gold stripe, will scarcely be noticed in the crowd. To them it will seem as though almost every yacht afloat is gathered in the road stead, whether in reality it be a bad or a good season. From

THE CRAFT OF FIFTY YEARS AGO,

when most of the present yacht clubs then in existence were, save the oldest, young institutions, and many of the present-day clubs were unformed, to those of to-day is a far cry. Then sailing yachts of from sixty to a hundred tons were much more numerous, and they were owned by yachtsmen who treated them much as they would a suit of clothes of which they were fond, keeping them till they were positively out of date or old, fitting them out year after year as a matter of course, and enjoying their cruising like sensible beings.

Nowadays the comfortable cruiser of some such tonnage as that we have mentioned is far less esteemed by the generality, and yachts are sold or exchanged often at the end of their owners' first season for something faster, bigger, or newer as the case may be ; or, perhaps, given up altogether. Hiring has also greatly increased of late years, and with it has largely disappeared the personal element and affection for their craft which the older school of yachtsmen undoubtedly possessed.

From the thirty-tonners of the days of King Charles II. to the floating palaces of five hundred tons and upwards of the present time is indeed a transition. And the schooners, cutters and yawls of from forty to two hundred tons, which in the seventies were busy making yachting history have been replaced many of them by the "floating hotels" which (an excuse for lavish expenditure and extravagant rivalry on the part of wealthy people) are occupied for a month or two in the height of the summer, or for winter cruising in summer seas.

It was the advent of these monster steam craft which caused the Royal Yacht Squadron to repeal a few years back the veto on the admission of steamers. Nowadays rather more than half the tonnage of yachts belonging to the Club is steam. But even with

THE ADVENT OF LARGE STEAMERS

all the romance and picturesqueness of yachting has not died ; for of late years, for the saving of the art of seamanship and enjoyment, a new class of boat has sprung into existence, the possession of which enables those who prefer sailing and yachting on the old lines to follow their hobby, take risks, and a part in the work as of old. These "sea swallows," which, if not as comfortable as the old-fashioned five and ten tonners for the owners and a couple of friends are handy and interesting craft for sailing in home waters, and are rapidly increasing in popularity. Many of the owners of big steam yachts keep one for use when the boredom of pomp and circumstance attending a floating palace and the entertainment of a host of guests becomes unendurable.

There are quite a score of lady owners of the pretty little craft of the "red wing" type ; which, when racing in the Clyde, Thames estuary, or Solent on a bright summer day, present a beautiful and animated sight, scarcely equalled by that afforded by any other sport. If it be true that capital to the extent of some twenty million pounds is locked up in yachts belonging to British owners and firms of yacht builders alone, it is not too much to say that four or five millions is annually spent directly or indirectly upon the pastime.

THE FAMILY BOAT

of from, say, fifty to eighty tons (which is, happily, not quite an extinct type), either hired or owned, runs away with a far greater sum of money than the uninitiated would suppose during the three or four months of the season. Such a boat—of say, ninety tons, will make a large hole in £600, even if sailed on economical lines, and with a crew no more than sufficient to handle her properly. The cost of provisions is a heavy item, as at most ports and seaside places at which yachtsmen "do love most to congregate" the thrifty provision-dealers, dairymen, greengrocers and butchers, to say nothing of the retailers of mere luxuries, put up their prices to all those who shop from a home on blue water. Harbour dues also entail a very considerable expenditure when one is cruising either in home or foreign waters. And should a yachtman's fancy turn towards steam and "speed," the coal bill will, in the case of a three-hundred-tonner, probably mount up to some £25 or £30 per week, or even more under exceptional circumstances ; and although there will be fewer hands than on a sailing yacht of similar tonnage, coaling labour and other incidentals may be set off as against the reduced wages bill.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-YACHT.

Each year is becoming more and more a speed machine, and each new boat, built for some wealthy patron, has to go quicker than the last. Whilst few English boats can steam more than twelve or thirteen knots, there are many American ones which are faster, and several as fast as eighteen. In all these cases the coal bill is of course immensely increased with each knot of extra speed attained. If it may be said of yachting that it is an expensive pastime,—and the huge sums that are necessary to maintain such floating palaces as the Royal yachts, the *Hohenzollern* of the German Emperor, the *Standart* of the Czar, the *Valiant* of Mr. Vanderbilt, the *Corsair*, the *Kethailes*, the *Namoona* of J. Gordon Bennett, the *Atalanta* of Jay Gould and the *Erin* of Sir Thomas Lipton, cannot be gainsaid,—yacht racing is an even more costly form of amusement,

Whilst the cost of building an ordinary yacht—say a schooner or cutter of modern type—will vary between £35 and £50 per ton, that of building an up-to-date "racing machine" will range between £75 and £120 per ton, or more than double ; and in the case of several famous "flyers" of the last year or two the latter sum has been much exceeded.

The cost of a full season's "pot-hunting" may be roughly estimated as £1,000 for the equivalent of the old forty rater, which sum affords a fairly accurate gauge if reduced or increased as the boat may be smaller or larger. These, however, will be necessary expenses ; and the sum will not include towing, renewals caused by accidents to spars, rigging, or sails, which are of anything but infrequent occurrence, nor many other little items of expense which have an irritating way of making their appearance.

In the case of the very well-known cracks, past and present, such as *Ailsa*, *Bona*, *Britannia*, *Meteor*, *Shamrock*, *Lucida*, and other similar craft, probably a thorough-going season of thirty or forty starts will stand their owners in from £3500 to £5000, which latter sum will be greatly increased by competing in the earlier part of the year Mediterranean waters, or by the yacht in question being sent across the Atlantic.

The prizes won by even successful yachts may generally be discarded as an asset against the heavy expenditure entailed in the getting. In any cases, of course, they are trophies or cups (only held for a year,) and in the case of many prizes are usually quite overbalanced by the gratuities disbursed, on a proportionate scale, to the different members of the crew. It will thus be understood that the ownership of the "white wings" which form so attractive and beautiful a feature on our summer seas, however desirable and picturesque, is fraught with an amount of expense which places this fascinating pastime of yachting and yacht racing beyond the reach of any save the wealthy. It should be pointed out, however, that there are many old boats afloat—some of them thirty or forty years old—that may frequently be picked up nowadays.

FOR "an OLD SONG"

and if only the owner and a few friends club together for a cruise and are able to do the greater part of the work of sailing themselves, this arrangement will provide a pleasant holiday at quite a moderate cost.

Few summer holidays indeed, if the weather be fine, are pleasanter then those spent in an old, roomy, but seaworthy, yacht of a past generation, of say twenty to forty tons with a handy man, and the crew formed of onese and sea-loving friends. The cost of running such a boat for two months in the summer has, of course, no relation as regards expense to the sum required successfully to fit out and maintain a modern yacht and its attendant luxuries such as we have described. A rough estimate based upon personal experience would put the hire of such a boat as we have described at from £5 to £6 per week—which, supposing she be taken for six weeks, will amount to from £30 to £36. The wages of a thoroughly competent hand, in fact a "handy" man capable of acting as captain, steward, and cook, will not be much less than 35s. a week—that is to say £10 10s. for the six weeks, A boy is always useful, and should certainly be carried even if there are several experienced amateur yachtsmen aboard, if the boat is upwards of twenty tons ; his wages will be anything up to say £3 10s. for the cruise, and if one wishes the skipper and boy to look fairly smart, it will probably be necessary to supply them both with an outfit, the total cost of which would be some where about £10.

LIVING ALWAYS DEARER UPON BLUE WATER THAN UPON LAND.

For one thing, appetites have a habit of sharpening up, and it would be unsafe to put down a less sum than 15s. a week per head for ordinary board, exclusive of any special luxuries, and, of course, of wines and spirits. Probably odds and ends in the way of tips when in harbour, harbour dues, and incidentals which are inseparable from a yachting cruise, will amount to another £2 per week ; but this item is one of the most variable, and it is impossible to make an estimate with any exactitude.

Totalled up, the cost of a six weeks' cruise, for a party consisting of four friends, the owner, man and boy, will amount to about £100, which split up into five shares amongst the owner and his friends, amounts to £20 apiece. Putting it at £25, to provide for emergencies, it cannot be called a dear holiday ; but it, of course, means that a good part of the work must be done by the holiday makers themselves, and a certain amount of care and economy exercised all round.

No better cruising ground for a general holiday can be found than the South Coast for amateur yachtsmen who live down south. The best holiday cruising ground of all, however, in the United Kingdom is afforded by the Clyde and the West Coast of Scotland—say as far up as Oban.

If the West Cost is chosen, too, a really experienced skipper if necessary, and the boy should be replaced by a man, who would probably cost no more for keep, very little more for wages, and would be of much more use in an emergency.

Of the delights of such a holiday it is not easy to speak with too great enthusiasm ; those who have experienced one invariably hope to do so again, and those who have not may be well advised to make the experiment.

A JUMBLE SALE.

WE were wont to repair rents in parochial funds by an annual concert or entertainment. Now-a-days, we have found a shorter, fiercer, and more satisfactory method of raising funds, by means of a jumble sale. Jumble sales teach one that wise law of economic distribution, namely that everybody's rubbish is of use to, or desired by without being of use to, somebody or others. The real reason for the flourishing of the jumble sale in the land, however, is, I doubt not writes Edith C. M. Dart in the *Pall Mall Gazette* the easy method it affords of satisfying one's benevolence without parting with money, and getting rid of superfluous belongings, at one and the same moment.

I was taking off my outer garment preparatory for the fray, when my neighbour whispered "Better not. I'd advise you to keep it on your back. Last year three of our helpers had their own things sold that were hanging up on the pegs at the back." I slipped back my arms, with a nod of gratitude. One's own old things do certainly look remarkably like other people's old things when once they are off the person ! There was no time for talk, for a struggling voluble crowd were jostling through the entrance, nearly sweeping away the frantic ticket taker, in the desperate efforts of each individual to outdistance all other individuals in the race for a bargain. Determination was writ large on each countenance, feminine for the most part ; a very small sprinkling of, more or less shamefaced, males were among the throng. I never felt so much like Horatius at the bridge before.

A large person with a haste difficult for extreme portliness made for my end of the long table.

"Carpets, Miss ! They be what I'm after. A nice strip o'carpet with a bit o'wear left in—it is what I come for special. What's that roll I see over there, my dear, a-top of the bedroom fender ? Carpet, do you call that ? Why 'tis no more pattern than the road outside ! Eightenpence ? The conscience ! I'd get a new bit that size to the drapery store for two shillings. Thauk you, Mrs. Bailey ! I'll trouble you to take your 'old from off this bit of carpet, which 'appens to be what I am paying for this minute ; sixpence change, please ! The cheek of some folks, I never did !" The carpet-buyer was borne from me being succeeded by a lady in search of a best mantle. "Have you got such a thing as a seal-plush mantle anywhere about, Miss ? One plenty big in the arm-'oles, and not too much wore. I've sot my mind on a seal-plush ; I wouldn't look at that cloth trimmed with imitation astrachan. I did think there would have been a seal-plush, this sale being managed by ladies and all. Well, if there isn't that Eliza Smale a-carrying on a real beauty. I call it a regular shame, her well enough affording to buy one like a lady. I've a very good mind to say I'll never come to these here jumble-sales never no more—" The monologue was interrupted by the complainant being forced on by the rush, of purchasers behind. I found sales a little difficult, after the first quarter of an hour, movement being restricted by my being commissioned to stand upon two hearthrugs and a set of bedroom hats, purchases of a housekeeper in my own district. It was the only method that made sure of their not being claimed as purchases by somebody else. The rights of property require much watchfulness at these affairs.

Dusty and dishevelled, at last our efforts ended we packed up to depart. Despite the opening warnings, I had yet sold my own doeskin gloves and a neighbour's neck-ruffle. As we went down the steps of the parish room, I met a small boy with a large bundle, from which a trouser-leg dangled. I knew that suit, I had sold it, with much bargaining, to a mother in

THE TRANSVAAL CONSTITUTION.

UPPER HOUSE NOMINATED.

Manhood Suffrage Adopted.

BRITISH MAJORITY.

BLOW AT CHINESE LABOUR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 81.

The New Transvaal Constitution gives a working British majority and has also a nominated Upper House.

LATER.

Mr. Winston Churchill in the House of Commons explaining the new Transvaal Constitution said that the guiding principle in conferring responsible Government was to extend to Briton and Boer the fullest privileges of British Citizenship.

The Government had adopted the principle of manhood suffrage and single member constituencies. There would be thirty-four members for the Rand, six for Pretoria, and twenty-nine for the rest of the Transvaal.

Dutch or English would be spoken.

A Second Chamber would be nominated for the duration of the first Parliament and thereafter elected.

The Constitution will contain a clause, abrogating the Chinese Ordinance after a reasonable time, declaring no law will be assented to which sanctions servile service or residence.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

The House of Commons has adopted the Transvaal Constitution by 316 against 83 votes.

Mr. Lyttelton and Mr. Balfour in the debate said that they considered no security was afforded to British supremacy, and the only hopeful feature was the postponement to grant responsible Government to Orangia.

Mr. Balfour declined any responsibility for the most reckless experiment in the history of our Colonial policy.

What security, he asked, was there that the powers now conferred on the Transvaal would not be used to establish a condition of things which would make future anti-British action probable and dangerous.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman exclaimed that never in the course of his Parliamentary experience had he listened to a more unworthy, mischievous and unpatriotic speech.

These remarks evoked Opposition protests and Ministerial cheers.

Lord Elgin, in the House of Lords made a statement similar to that of Mr. Winston Churchill in the House of Commons.

Lord Milner said that the Government was making a great error. It was absolutely wrong, he added, to follow a course which might result in Botha and Smuts, controlling the Government of Transvaal within a year.

SERIOUS MUTINIES IN RUSSIA.

Five Hundred Infantry Killed.

SERIOUS SPREAD OF UNREST.

LONDON, JULY 31.

News from Helsingfors states that last night the Artillery of the fortress at Sveaborg mutinied and bombarded the quarters of the loyal Infantry, five hundred of whom were killed and wounded.

The Troops of the Garrison at Skatudden mutinied this morning and made their officers prisoners.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

The mutiny at Port Helsingfors has been suppressed and the troops have occupied Skatudden.

The Garrison of Deshlagar in the Caucasus has mutinied killing the Commander and eight officers and taking over the local administration.

Serious military outbreaks have taken place in the town and Government of Samara.

THE KAISER ON THE GROWTH OF JAPAN.

A Vision of the Future.

LONDON JULY, 31.

The French papers report an interesting conversation which has taken place between the Kaiser and the French Deputy, M. Menier, in which His Majesty referred to the growth of Japan, and said that some day, while a European conclave was discussing possibly some Cretan affairs, a Japanese admiral would appear with a fleet and claim admission to the international colloquy.

THE TIBET SETTLEMENT.

Convention Ratified.

LONDON, AUGUST 1

Sir E. Grey replying to a question put by Sir Henry Cotton in the Commons informed him that the Tibet Convention was ratified on the 23rd July and would be submitted to the Commons immediately.

CRICKET NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 31.

Yorkshire has beaten Worcester by an innings and ten runs.

Lancashire has beaten Leicester by an innings and 41 runs.

Sussex has beaten Somerset by seven wickets.

LAW OF OLD OFFENDERS IN MYSORE.

The Chief Court's Opinion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUG 1.

In disposing of the appeal by ten convicts who were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the Sessions Judge of Shimoga for dacoity the Chief Judge and Mr. Justice Nunjundayya considered very interesting point of law. They held that section 25 of the Indian Penal Code, as in force in Mysore applies only to convictions within the limits of Mysore, and to convictions of subjects of the Maharaja for crimes committed beyond Mysore, which, if committed in Mysore, would be punishable under such Code. The practical application of this ruling is that a man may be an old offender because of crimes committed outside Mysore yet within the State not be held liable to enhancement of sentence on that account.

PRIZE DAY AT ST. HELENA'S SCHOOL, POONA.

Bishop of Bombay on Education.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 1.

A singularly interesting function took place this evening when the Bishop of Bombay presided at St. Helena's School prize distribution and Mrs. Gibb, wife of the Commissioner C. D. gave away the prizes. A great number of prominent members of Poona Society, both ladies and gentlemen, were present.

The report of the Institution having been read by the Reverend Butlin, C. M. S. and the school children put through a series of Kindergarten exhibitions the Bishop made a speech. He touched upon various points in the report and explained the advantages which Parsee children would derive in this school by appreciating Christian teaching. Miss Sorabjee who founded the school was full of enthusiasm in her efforts to promote Christianity, and when she conceived the idea of founding the school she braved every discouragement by going to America to represent her cause to philanthopists there. Her appeal for funds to promote the spread of Christianity met with speedy and liberal response and the existence of the school was the result. The school was independent of Government grant through the generosity of our American friends and there was no necessity to seek Government grant-in-aid. The Government here is perfectly impartial in their distribution of grants, but this institution had not yet raised itself to a standard which would entitle it to a grant and, even if it did, Miss Sorabji would be wise in relying upon American generosity to release her from the control and restraints which Government grant would entail.

His Lordship maintained that it was a mistake to think that English education was all that was needed to complete the schoolastic training of Indian children. If they were encouraged to master their own dialect at home and follow an English education as an accomplishment they would fill a two-fold purpose in life. But above all, he thought, no efforts could prevail in this particular school without the influence of Christianity and he felt that, as Miss Sorabjee herself had experienced the benefits from her conversion, she would spare nothing to render the beneficial influences of Christianity clear to all under her charge.

TWO LARGE SUITS BY MICA MERCHANTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 1.

To-day at the Madras High Court two big mica cases were instituted before Mr. Justice Boddham. In the first, the Anglo Indian Trading Company, Madras, sued Ansur Subba Naidu and Kondappa Naidu, mica merchants of Nellore, to recover a large sum of many and interest thereon at 9 per cent from date of plaint, being the amount of advances made to them in respect of dealings in mica. The defendants denied liability and asserted plaintiffs and their principals Messrs Turing and Findlay had been guilty of breaches of contract disentitling them to recover the advances at this time.

The second suit was of Messrs. Turing Findlay, merchants of London, who are owners of the Tellabode Mica Mine, Nellore district, sued Ansur Subba Naidu and Kondappa Naidu, mica miners, Nellore district, for specific performance of an agreement for delivery of mica for a periodof years or in the alternative to pay to plaintiff a sum of ten lakhs by way of damages for breach of contract. The defendants denied they have been guilty of any breach of contract and denied plaintiffs had any cause of action for specific performance and disputed their liability to pay damages.

His Lordship framed issues in both cases.

TRAVANCORE CURRENCY TROUBLES.

Working Classes in Distress.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 1.

A correspondent writes from Trivandrum, Travancore, that public opinion is focussed on currency troubles. Recently when a local merchant presented a large amount of Travancore coin at one of the Sircar Treasuries for payment of Sircar dues a number of these coins were declared counterfeit and declined by the Treasury. Since then there has been trouble; for the past three days there has been general refusal in bazaars and shops, four-chukram, and two chukram pieces having already practically ceased to be current coin. Thus labourers and others mostly paid in two or four-chukram pieces find they cannot buy their daily necessaries and are much troubled. The Huzur Treasury distributed copper pieces, one-chukram, half-chukram and quarter-chukram which has given temporary relief to the situation which daily becomes more complicated as bazaar people demand two and four-anna-pieces. As the local currency has been restricted and Travancore coins are not sufficient. British coins are coming into circulation.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS IN MADRAS.

Two Native Judges.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 1.

Mr. M. O. Parthasarathy Igengar, Judge, Madras City Civil Court, has been appointed to one of the two District Judgeships now vacant.

Mr. C. V. Kumaraswamy Sastriar, Second Judge of the Small Cause Court, has been selected to fill the City Civil Court Judgeship.

Mr. Parthasarathy Iyengar, before his appointment to the Small Cause Court, commanded extensive criminal practice both in the High Court and in the Mofussil.

Mr. Kumaraswamy Sastriar was a leading practitioner on the Original Side of the High Court and in the City Civil Court.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Corporation's Nominee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUG. 1,

Yesterday at the general meeting of the Corporation of Madras Mr. N. Subramanyen said that since their last meeting for the election of a member for nomination to the Legislative Council he had written to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor enquiring whether in the event of his (speaker's) being elected by the Municipal Board the fact that he was Administrator-General would be any difficulty in the way of Government nominating him. He has got an answer that it would cause inconvenience unless he was prepared to resign the Administrator Generalship as all official seats had already been filled. He was not willing to resign his office, wherefore he rose to say that he would not be a candidate for election.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA IN MYSORE.

Vedanta and Idolatry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 1.

Swami Abhedananda gave a long and interesting lecture yesterday evening on the Vedanta Philosophy. He essayed to prove the claim that this is universal philosophy and Vedanta religion, the universal religion, and incidentally commented on certain facts that he had observed when in Italy as showing that Christians in some instances worshipped idols. The Pope's toe was specially mentioned, and the Swami urged that Hindus more than others recognised so-called idols were symbols. "We have symbol worship" incidentally he said, "we do not have idolatry."

DOUBLE SUICIDE IN RANGOON.

Extravagant Diamond Merchant and his Wife

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 1.

An extraordinary case of double suicide occurred here. The victims were a man and his wife; the latter destroyed herself seeing her husband take his life in order to escape the meshes of the law. It appears that on or about the 17th of July Poonooswamy, a precious stone broker, living in 31st Street, received diamonds of the value of Rs. 1,200 from two native dealers in precious stone, one named Manshud Kala Surutchma and the other named Suraj Jamal Laloobai, living in Mogul Street and Merchant Street respectively. With these two dealers the deceased had been accustomed to do business. From them he received for sale two lots of diamonds, one valued at Rs. 792 and the other worth Rs. 360. Being of somewhat extravagant habits Poonooswamy appears to have got financially involved and when Chokalingam Chetty threatened to have him arrested upon a civil warrant he appears to have made up his mind to destroy himself and accordingly purchased three bottles of brandy, two of which had been consumed. From what the police could gather from the relatives in the house, death must have been caused by arsenic. Poonooswamy had obviously disclosed his intentions to his wife and they agreed to die together, for after administering to themselves the drug which proved fatal the woman Almailoo died at 8 o'clock and her husband three hours afterwards. A native doctor was called in who could however do nothing for the pair as they were too far gone. Their bodies were taken to the hospital mortuary for post mortem and, had the precious stone merchants not made a complaint to the police the chances against the tragic episode coming to light would have been remote.

SECRET SOCIETIES IN SARAWAK.

Ringleaders Sentenced to Death

Great Relief Felt Everywhere.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 31.

Sarawak has been troubled within the last two months with the Fourth Active Secret Society since the year 1857. The first news of this Society leaked out in Rejang from one or more innocent characters who had received bad treatment. Some of the members, writes a correspondent there, having found a clue, it was speedily traced up through the different ramifications, extending from one place to another along a line of about one hundred miles from Rejang to Simatan. Much valuable information was afforded by some person or persons sending anonymous letters to the Resident of the 1st Division. The contents proved invariably to be minutely correct. Both members and documents were soon brought in, the latter clearly incriminating the former. About eleven papers, chopped and signed, were found, and some afforded very interesting information. The Society is called the "Orchid" Society and the rules set forth the death penalty for any one disobeying any of them. Several expressions of figurative signification are used requiring interpretation, much in the same way as the thieves in London and elsewhere have a language of their own.

The organisation of this Society seems to be confined to Sarawak as there is nothing to show that it extends to the Dutch side of Borneo or to the Malayan States. This, no doubt, would have happened, if its life had been prolonged. As it was it is supposed, to have only been in existence for two years and the root was planted in one of the least frequented out-stations, where the members thought they could prosper and spread with safety. In the documents, they mention that their purpose was to destroy the present dynasty called Tsing in China, and reinstate the dynasty called Ming of 1643. One paragraph ran thus:—

"We are strong and spread everywhere, command hills and rivers, despise us who dare, in Fukien a black flag is flying."

Kun-su is the place for gathering this Huch or Secret Society which is composed of Liews and Chews, whereas the former ones, if we are informed correctly, were composed of Kehs.

The relief that has been felt by the Chinese trading community, as well as by all those not concerned, cannot be described. They all appear to to think and feel, that so long as such a Society is in existence, always increasing and from day to day becoming more dangerous, the plot may reach them at any moment. In fact, it might be compared to sitting on a barrel of gunpowder. Once the Government had been informed and taken active measure, the tone changed, the face brightened up and men spoke out fearlessly, though not daring to say or give a word of information, before the chief culprits were in prison.

Such is the character of these societies, the members of which are punished by death in China, while a similar law exists in Sarawak. No mercy can be shown to ringleaders holding the principles that they assuredly do. We will be thankful that now all is quiet again. The Chinese population is so fast increasing that it is necessary to keep the greatest watch to prevent dangers arising from time to time.

POONA IN SEASON.

Amateur Dramatic Company.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 1.

The Poona Amateur Dramatic Company scored another big success with "The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown" last night, at the Gymkhana Club. The house was crammed, and among the audience were H. E. the Governor, Members of Council, and the whole Government House Staff. Lord Lamington left after the first act, feeling unwell. The Comedy was excellently staged by Colonel Grantham, and from the rise to the fall of the curtain, the piece excited interest and amusement. Lieutenant W. L. Meade, who represented "Captain Courtney," of the 412th Lancers, and subsequently converted into Miss Brown, was the pivot on which the interest of the play primarily revolved. He was eminently successful and so were all the others who performed.

The cast was as follows:—"Miss Romney of Cicero House Academy," Mrs. Prior "Angela Brightfell" Mrs. Uniacke "Euphemia Schwartz," Mrs. Turnbull. Additional boarders at Cicero House—Missat Smith, MissBurlton, Mrs Mortimer, Miss Scoones, Mrs. Hamilton and Miss Kavanagh "Sergeant Tanner, of Scotland Yard," Lieutenant F. G. Gillies, "Major Ogallagher," 41st Lancers, Colonel H. G. Sutton, "Mons. Mersan," Music Master, Lieutenant R. R. Forbes, "Mr. Hibbertson," (A lawyer), Mr. Uniacke, "Mrs. Ogallagher," Mrs. Bruce.

At the end of the play the players received a great ovation.

CHOLERA AND PLAGUE IN MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 1.

A bad outbreak of plague is reported in Chikmangalur and of cholera in Shimoga, Mysore Province.

RANGOON POLICE SUPERINTENDENT'S CASE.

Convicted for Cheating.

PRISONER COMPLETELY BREAKS DOWN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 31.

The late Superintendent of the Police Secretariat, Mr. F. E. Caddy, was up at the Sessions this afternoon, on an adjourned trial of cheating Mr. J. Russell out of Rs. 6,600.

Mr. Russell re-examined, said that on 7th November 1903 he lent accused Rs. 10,000, and on 16th January 1904, Rs. 15,000. That money was given to Caddy to invest and Caddy executed promissory notes for the amounts. The rate of interest was 2 per cent. per mensom on Rs. 10,000 and 2 1/2 per cent. on Rs. 15,000. There was no rate of interest put down on the renewed promisory note for the Rs. 25,000, but complainant wrote to Caddy about the interest and in his reply he put it down. Complainant wanted a true copy of the transaction for his brother in England. Caddy owed complainant Rs. 25,000 and his brother Rs. 10,500.

Mr. S. C. Buttery, Superintendent in the Revenue Secretary's Office, said accused was arrested in witness's house on 26th April. Before that accused left Rangoon for some station down the line called Ledaungon. Witness went to the station and accused returned with him from there. Accused's wife wished to go up there, and as none of her people would go with her, witness accompanied her while accused was staying in witness's house. Mr. Murray came to see him in connection with some business of Russell's. It was over money in connection with landed property. The locality mentioned was Insein. Murray asked Caddy for a written reply to the letter written to Caddy by Russell. The reply was in the form of a letter written by Mr. Clare Brown. Witness distinctly remembered hearing accused say he did not purchase the land for which Russell had given him money, also that he had misused or misspent it and that he was ashamed to face Jack, meaning Mr. Russell. The accused made that statement about a couple of days before his arrest. Mrs. Caddy was then present.

A clerk of the Chartered Bank proved that Mr. Russell drew and endorsed the cheque for Rs. 4,000, which was cashed at the Bank on 14th October 1904.

The trial was then adjourned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 1.

The local *cause celebre* terminated this after noon at the Rangoon Sessions when F. E. Caddy, late Superintendent of the Office of the Inspector-General of Police, was convicted before Mr. Justice Hartnoll and a jury for cheating Mr. J. Ruasell of Rs. 6,600, Mr. Bannerji, the defending Advocate, addressing the jury began by impressing the desirability of viewing the evidence placed before them by the prosecution with an unprejudiced and unbiassed mind. Stress was laid by the defending Advocate upon Mr. Russell's omission notwithstanding his business experience and a desire to participate with Caddy in land speculation, to take a receipt for Rs. 4,000 or to enquire about the purchase of the land in question till nearly a year after money was advanced to Caddy for investment. The fact that the prosecuting Counsel invariably adduced evidence to corroborate under section 157 of the Evidence Act when no direct evidence was forthcoming, was denounced by Mr. Bannerji who also asked the jury to discredit the evidence of Mrs. Russell as to the fact that her husband had only shown her his cheque once when he came home one evening and told her that he had paid Rs. 6,600 for investment in land. Comment was made upon the conduct of witness Buttery for coming forward at the last moment to support Mr. Russell's case. "Did such conduct indicate. Good intention on the part of the witness?" asked Mr. Bannerji. "Was it likely that a man with Mr. Russell's experience would not have taken a receipt for the various payments of money which he made to Caddy?" Another remarkable fact in the proceedings was the drawing of Rs. 4,000 made payable by Mr. Russell to Sell instead of by cheque to Caddy. The motive for getting Caddy to sign the letter assigning his life policy to the complainant, Mr. Russell, was next adverted to by Mr. Bannerji who concluded by submitting that there was no proof of payment by Mr. Russell, or that Caddy induced him to part with the money or that he represented to Mr. Russell that he was going to buy a piece of land at Insein. There was no proof whatever of this and the conduct of Mr. Russell throughout had not been the conduct of a man with ordinary common sense.

The Judge's charge to the jury occupied exactly an hour and the jury were quarter of an hour considering their verdict. When they returned the foreman announced they had unanimously found accused guilty, and the Judge, in passing sentence, said: "Frederick Edward Caddy, you have been found unanimously guilty of the offence of cheating and so inducing Russell to hand you money. The sum of money handed to you is a large sum and I must pass upon you exemplary punishment. I direct that you be rigorously imprisoned for four years."

A profound silence fell upon the Court. Caddy grasped the dock rails with both his hands and his fingers twitched nervously. He was evidently in great mental suffering and beads of perspiration were visible on his forehead. Caddy remained for several seconds apparently dazed. He was taken to the waiting room and there he sat nervously toying with his fingers and a blotting pad. He did not deny that the verdict was a just one, but he complained that the sentence was very severe, especially as he was a 25 year pensioner and would lose his pension. As he made this remark he burst into tears and was quite grief-stricken when he was removed to prison.

We are informed that the *Nolli Prosequi* does not necessarily imply that the other cases will be proceeded with after the term of imprisonment has expired. We are able to state authoritatively that there will be no further prosecutions.

ARMENIANS IN RANGOON.

Suit for Trust Funds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 1.

This afternoon there commenced the law suit brought by Mr. S. Balthazar and another against Messrs. Aviet Sarkies and others for the administration of Armenian trust funds. Mr. Higginbotham appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Cowasjee for the defendants. The relief claimed in the prayer is for the appointment of trustees of immovable property and of funds held in trust for the benefit of the Armenian Community; to provide means for filling up vacancies occurring from time to time in the bodies of trustees, that immovable property be vested in Trustees appointed, that sale of the present land and buildings in Merchant street be sanctioned, that the purchase of a new site at Kandawgalay be sanctioned and the proceeds of old estate be applied to the purchase of a prospective site and towards the erection of a suitable church and incidental buildings thereon that payment of the balance of such proceeds be made to the Government of Burma if required and finally that a scheme be settled for the management of the various trusts.

First witness, called, this afternoon, was Mr. Gasper who deposed that he had been a Warden of the Armenian Church for four years and then proved the minutes of various meetings that had been held. The case was then adjourned.

THE EASTERN BENGAL PROVINCE.

Serious Prevalence of Anthrax.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST. 1.

Published correspondence between the Surma Valley Nauch Indian Tea Association and the Assam Government shows that there is a great need for Veterinary Surgeons there. The statistics collected show that death among cattle and buffaloes in that valley from anthrax would amount, since the new year, to 200,000 head.

The Committee suggest the establishment of a Veterinary College in the Province.

ANTICIPATED LANDSLIP ON THE GILGIT ROAD.

Several Cracks Detected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST. 1.

A Correspondent writes to the *Pioneer*:—Important information has been forwarded to the State Engineer for Kashmir by the authorities in charge of the Gilgit road, concerning a threatened landslip below the Duiyan Dak Bungalow. A series of cracks have occurred about the Khud side over an area of, 5,000 square feet, varying in width from two inches to two feet and having an average depth of 40 feet. At the same time the Astor River is daily undermining the hill base, and masses of rock are constantly falling into the stream. It is impossible to prophesy exactly when the impending landslip will take place, but it can hardly be at any very far distant date. When it does occur, communications with Gilgit may be absolutely severed. The steep sides of the mountains and the crumbling nature of their composition render the construction of the roadway extremely difficult and dangerous. Just beyond the threatened area, the path leads over a famous *Hattu Pir* where the galleries have been cut out of solid rock.

It is hoped that the Duiyan Dak Bungalow is not in any danger.

It was quite close to this place that a similar landslip occurred in 1841. On that occasion a spur of overhanging mountains slipped into the Indus River, completely blocking up the valley for many months. Behind this dam a lake formed, which extended back to Gilgit.

Loss of life and property was incredible when the dam at last gave way and the pent up waters rushed down the Valley.

A second disaster occurred in 1858 in the Shinshal Valley, causing so great a flood in the Indus that the waters of the Kabul River were held back and caused the destruction of a portion of Nowshera.

Another calamity such as these may possibly be impending on the Neil side of the *Hattu Pir* As this point gorges of the Astor River are very narrow and very high. The recent floods of the Indus River caused by a too rapid melting of the vast accumulation of snow has abated. The damage done to the road-way and to bridges has been considerable. However, the work of repairs is being carried on with utmost despatch and at no time has the road been actually closed to traffic.

THE VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Indian Barrister as Legislative Member.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALUTTA, AUGUST 1.

The *Statesman* in a leading article to-day suggests, in regard to the representative element under consideration, that an attempt should first be made in India where a legislative member of the Viceroy's Executive Council should be an Indian Barrister whose legal acumen, coupled with the knowledge of his own country, would make the appointment a success.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Return from Simla to Behar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST. 1.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal left Simla this morning. On the return tour to Behar, he travelled by road and not by train.

THE E. I. RAILWAY STRIKE

Continues Unabated.

ILL-FEELING BETWEEN EUROPEANS AND NATIVES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 1.

The Railway strike continues unabated.

The ill-feeling between the European and Native staff is daily growing, and it is said that the officiating Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal's visit to Simla was connected, partly, with the serious situation on the East Indian Railway.

THE BANNU MISSION FOOTBALL TEAM.

Unique Tour Through India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST, 1.

The Football Team of the Church Mission High School, at Bannu, is making a unique tour through the country. It has already, this month, visited Dera Ismail Khan, Multan, Bahawalpur, Karachi and Bombay, and it now goes on to Hyderabad (Deccan). In August, it will visit Secunderabad, Bezvada, Masulipatam, Vizagapatam, Kuttack, Calcutta, Benares, Allahabad and Lucknow. The tour will be continued throughout September, when the following places will be visited:—Cawnpore, Agra, Aligarh, Delhi, Meerut, Saharanpur, Ludhiana, Jullundur, Lahore, Gujerat, Jhelum, Rawalpindi and Bannu.

IRRIGATION WORK IN HYDERABAD.

Retention of Mr. Perram's Services.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 1.

The Hyderabad (Deccan) *State Gazette* announces the further extension for a period of two years, of the services of Mr. G. J. Perram, C. I. E., in the Irrigation Branch of His Highness' Public Works Department, in view of the increasing importance of the Irrigation projects in in these dominions. The retention of the services of an officer, to whose ceaseless activity and frequent personal supervision several projects, in various stages, are approaching completion, and which have conducted towards the remarkable grasp of the needs of the country is clearly well advised.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST. 1.

Dr. L. J. Fernandez, Editor and Proprietor of the *Indian Lancet* died at Calcutta yesterday, and was buried this morning.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN BENARES.

Fatality among the North Staffords.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 1.

Cholera in Benares recently spread to the South Staffords, among whom a short but severe epidemic resulted in thirteen cases and eleven deaths. The disease has now broken out at the Central Hindu College where several fatal cases are reported to have occurred.

THE TIMOL CASE.

High Court Decision.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 1.

Timol was found guilty yesterday and sentenced to four year's rigorous imprisonment. Mooljee was acquitted and discharged.

THE OLD LOVE AND THE NEW.

A garden party near London. Two ladies in smart trailing dresses and flyaway hats, resting on tulle arrangements a foot high, are strolling about the grounds.

MRS. DENISON (*a pretty woman who has long lost all her illusions*). Well, Elsie, having a good time this season?

Elsie Howard (*laughing*). Yes, thank you, Mrs. Denison, I'm having quite a good time.

Mrs. Denison. That's right; enjoy yourself while you can. The time will come when you will have to marry and settle down (*Sighing*). How old are you?

Elsie. Nineteen—getting on for twenty.

Mr. Denison. Really? Then it is quite time you turned your attention to matrimony. I was married, with two children, when I was getting on for twenty. I notice when girls don't marry very young they hang on for ever. Did you go down from London for Ascot, or stay in the neighbourhood?

Elsie (*who does not enjoy being cross-questioned just now*). We stayed down; but I must go and look for mother.

Mrs. Denison (*interrupting*). Quite right of your mother. Those cool, dark gardens after the rush of the races are responsible for heads of love affairs of one sort or another

Elsie (*moving away*). Mother does not like my leaving her for so long.

Mr. Denison. Thinks you are wasting your time talking to a woman, I suppose?

Elsie (*ingenously*). How do you mean?

Mrs. Denison. She wouldn't want you back in such a hurry if it was Lord Ribston you were talking to.

Elsie (*astonished*). Lord Ribston?

Mrs. Denison. Yes. Now don't pretend! We all noticed the attention he paid you at Ascot.

Elsie (*sitting down by Mrs. Denison*). But he's quite an old man—a friend of father's.

Mrs. Denison. *Raison de plus* for marrying him; and, seriously as you are nearly twenty, it is quite time you were engaged.

Elsie (*blushing furiously*). I am.

Mrs. Deniaon. Oh, you sly thing' To Lord Ribston, of course!

Elsie (*timidly*). To Sir John Holborn.

Mr. Denison (*sharply*). Jack Holborn? Nonsense!

Elsie (*rather nettled.*) Why nonsense? It's quite true. (*A pause—rather a long pause.*) Do you know him?

Mrs. Denison (*coldly*). Naturally.

Elsie (*enthusiastically*). We are going to have *such* fun together! Sir John is going to take me to all the places I haven't been allowed to go to—the music-hall's and supper-places; and I can read all the naughty novels.

Mrs. Denison (*bitterly*). Is that Jack's programme of yours?

Elsie (*with dignity*). Sir John's, of course. He is going to take me to the Savoy on Friday night.

Mrs. Denison (*sharply*). To the Savoy on Friday? That I am sure he isn't.

Elsie. Why? What do you mean?

Mrs. Denison. Simply that I happen to know that he has an engagement for Friday night.

Elsie (*brightly*). Of course; that is the engagement. We could't go to the Savoy alone. Sir John does not approve of women who go about alone with men, even after they are married. He has very strict ideas about women.

Mrs. Denison (*contemptuously*). Has he, indeed! I shouldn't have thought so.

Elsie (*with conviction*). Ah, but you don't know him as well as I do.

Mrs. Denison. Not know him as well as you? Pray how long have you known him?

Elsie (*rapturously*). Nearly three weeks.

Mrs. Denison (*half to herself*). And I have known him nearly three years.

Elsie (*cheerfully*). But I expect people are quite different to the people they want to marry to the people they don't. Aren't they?

Mrs. Denison. Possibly. But are you quite sure Jack Holborn does want to marry you?

Elsie (*doubtfully*). You mean you don't think me good enough for him! I did say I was afraid he would find me very stupid and countried.

Mrs. Denison (*eagerly*). And what did he say?

Elsie (*blushing furiously*). He didn't—he didn't *say* anything.

Mrs. Denison (*feeling the knife, but pretending not to understand*). No. He couldn't well say anything. Silence means assent. You *are* very conceited; and Jack would sooner forgive a crime than a *betise*. Do you remember that pretty little outsider, with a bounder husband, that he used to run? I can't for the life of me remember their name, but they were quite impossible, both of them; and Jack actually fancied he was in love with her.

Elsie (*divided between curiosity, jealousy, and a desire to cry*). How could I remember when I have only known him three weeks?

Mrs. Denison. No; you were shut up in the country with an old governess. Well, the end of it was—

Elsie (*trying to be dignified*). Mrs. Denison, Sir John has asked me to marry him, and that is the highest compliment a man can pay a woman.

Mr. Denison (*going up her lips*). *Cela depend.*

Elsie. Depends on what?

Mrs. Denison (*laughing*). Well, personally, I should not care to be proposed to by a man who hasn't a penny, because I had a rich father.

Elsie (*bursting into tears.*) It's not true, it's not true! I can't believe it!

Mrs. Denison. Why, child, how silly you are! Of course it's true; but what of? You think you are in love with him, and he says he wants to marry you, so what does anything else matter? He will admire you as long as you are pretty, and spend your money as long as it lasts, and you will jog along like the rest of the world.

Elsie (*furiously*). We shall do nothing of the sort! Do you think I would let a man marry me for my money? Aliar? A hypocrite?

Mrs. Denison. Oh, my dear, what strong language! You must remember that all men are pretty much alike, and, certainly, they are all equally selfish, and Jack Holborn—

Sir John Holborn (*who has come up behind them unobserved*). Jack Holborn is what? I am interested to know what I am from your point of view, Mrs. Denison?

Mrs. Denison (*very much flustered, as she does not know how much he has overheard*). Oh, nothing, nothing. I only hinted to Elsie that she must not except too much.

Sir John (*taking in the situation at a glance.*) Too much what?

Elsie (*dabbing at her eyes with a lace rag*). Too much money.

Mrs. Denison. Exactly. You know you heaven't a penny.

Sir John (*gravely*). And do you suppose I should have asked any girl to mary me if I had not a penny?

Mrs. Denison. Not *any* girl certainly; not a poor girl; but as Elsie will have——

Sir John (*calmly*). Elsie will have thirty thousand pounds settled on her the day she marries me,

Mrs. Denison (*bitterly*). Very clever of you to have got round her father to such an extent!

Sir John Elsie will have one-third of the money left me by my godfather three weeks ago. Come with me, Elsie; I want to take you to my mother.

[*Mrs. Denison, left alone, collapses on the bench. She does not change her opinion about the selfishness of men in general, and Jack Holborn in particular. Thinks she will walk across the lawn, with red eyes, and throw herself into the river before everyone. Decides that she won't drown herself, in case she should be fished out and her new transformation should be left floating down the stream. Catches sight of Lord Ribston standing alone, sadly watching the engaged couple. Wonders whether, faute de mieux, he might be caught at a rebound. Powders her nose, reddens her lips, and postpones the river sine die.*

D. C.—In the *Harle*.

JAPANESE ACTIVITY IN THE LIAOTUNG PENINSULA.

Menace to the Salt Trade.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 1.

News received from the Far East states that Chaoelh-sen, Military Governor of Fengtein, has wired that half of the Kinchow Peninsula, better known as Liaotung Peninsula, is now covered under the lease held by Japan. It is one of the principal salt producing districts and, were the Japanese allowed to deal in salt, it would severely effect the salt monopoly of the Fengtien Province in consequence of which the Foreign Office has been instructed to open negotiations with the Japanese Consul at Yinkow on the question.

The *Sin-Won-Pao* complains that according to the China-Japan Treaty Dalny should be a commercial port and that China should be able to establish a branch of the Imperial Maritime Customs there. But Japan now wants to make it a free port. Several negotiations have been filed but with no result, the Japanese Government only reluctantly consenting to the establishment of a Custom house by China at Pulantien.

THE ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

Speed to be Accelerated by 60 Hours.

FULL OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MELBOURNE, JULY 10.—The following statement with regard to the Australian-English mail contract was made by the Prime Minister in the House of Representatives to-day:—

"(1) The new contract is for a service between Adelaide and Brindisi, and *vice versa*, once a fortnight, alternate with a similar service to be provided by the Imperial Government. It is for a period of 10 years, and is to replace the existing service by the Orient Royal Mail Company, when it expires in February 1908.

"(2) The period of transit is to be 636 hours in both directions, as compared with 696 hours provided for in the existing service under the contract with the Government of the Commonwealth, and 662 hours as provided in the contract between the Imperial Government and the P. and O. Company.

"(3) The price, as agreed upon for the new service, is 125,000 per annum for the transit period abovementioned, but provision has been made for an acceleration for 24 hours between Brindisi and Adelaide for the reimbursement of the actual expenses incurred, to be determined by mutual agreement or arbitration, but not to exceed £25,000 per annum. This price must be compared with that now paid to the Orient Mail Co., namely, £120,000 per annum for a service of 696 hours, which is equal to about 3s. 8d. per mile, as compared with 4s. 10d. per mile to be paid for an acceleration of 60 hours. The cost of the Imperial service by the P. & O. Co., cannot be stated, as it is included in a sum of £340,000 per annum, which includes the India and China services also.

"(4) Provision is also made in the contract for the new service for a still further acceleration if any other mail service to Australia is running to a faster timetable than that under which the mails are carried by the contractors, upon conditions fully set forth in the contract.

"(5) The steamers, under the 636 hours' time-table, would leave Brindisi, calling *en route* at Port Said, Colombo, and Fremantle, and would arrive at Adelaide in time for the Saturday express, thus enabling a simultaneous delivery of mails to be made in both Sydney and Melbourne early on Monday, and permitting of replies from the former place by the outward mail of the same week, an advantage not enjoyed under the existing arrangements. Under the 612 hours time-table, the steamers would arrive at Adelaide in time for the express on Friday, and the mails could be delivered in Melbourne on Saturday, and in Sydney and Brisbane on Monday, with an accelerated train service, and replies could be sent from Brisbane by the outward mail of the same week. A longer interval will be afforded for replies if an equally favourable alternative service is provided by the Imperial Government.

"(6) On the outward journey, the steamers will leave Adelaide on Friday, instead of on Thursday as at present, thus affording a longer interval for replies.

"(7) In connection with this improved ocean mail service, an improved railway service is contemplated, avoiding the delays which now occur, and insuring greater expedition in both directions.

"(8) Brindisi has been determined upon a the European port for mails, in order that advantage may be taken of special trains provided in connection with the Indian mail service.

"(9) Provision has been made in the contract for the acquisition of steamers to be employed under it by purchase or alternatively for their charter if desired.

"(10) The port of registry will be within the Commonwealth, and the steamers will fly the Commonwealth flag. Australians will thus feel that they have a national interest in a large fleet of mail steamers of a speed and tonnage at least equal to any other visiting the ports of this country.

"(11) In connection with the cost of the new service it may be well to mention the payments to be made by Great Britain and other contries, which amount to about £50,000 per annum; while, on the other hand, it is estimated that the payments to be made by Austral

accepted, £150,000; (b) £125,000; (c) £185,000. A fourth tender, received after the proper date, was not below the tender accepted.

MELBOURNE, July 15.—When the motion for the adoption of the new mail contract comes on in the House of Representatives this week, Mr. Wilks will move an amendment to make a condition of the contract that the steamers shall be built in Australia.

MELBOURNE, JULY 16.—In view of the terms of the contract for the carriage of mails after January 31, 1903, the Post-master-General remarked to-day that there was no room for misapprehension, because the Commonwealth Government was to pay £125,000 per annum and no more. He did not know what arrangements with the States or with shippers the Company might make; but that was a matter with which he had nothing to do.

The Prime Minister, on the same subject, remarked that he had no official knowledge of any communications between the New Zealand Government and the contracting Company. He was aware that the New Zealand Government had been taking a great interest in the negotiations between the Commonwealth and the successful tenderer, but how far, if at all, the New Company had an understanding with New Zealand for a periodical service, he could not say.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

Colonial Conference.

MR. DEAKIN ON THE RESOLUTION.

"A SIGNAL VICTORY."

MELBOURNE, July 12th.—Referring to-night to the cable message from London, conveying the resolutions passed by the Imperial Commerce Congress in favour of preferential trade, the Prime Minister (Mr. Deakin) said:

"I regard this as the most important incident which has occurred in the preferential trade movement since Mr. Chamberlain first came into the arena with his declaration of fiscal policy. That the movement is steadily going up through all the vicissitudes which affect the different administrations of the mother country and her dominions is manifest. The Chambers of Commerce are not in the strict sense of the term, representative (as witness the action or inaction of those who went from Melbourne), yet, taking them as a whole, they undoubtedly express the opinion of large bodies of most thoughtful business men throughout the Empire. This signal victory should put new heart into those preferentialists who maintain that a clean and direct issue has not been submitted in the mother country or here. Possibly we may find ourselves confronted with it in some shape before our session closes. Reciprocal concessions between South Africa, New Zealand, and ourselves, are nearly ripe for handling, and even if nothing more were done, these agreements would constitute a very distinct and valuable advance. The fact that commercial men of standing and experience are now mastering the great possibilities of preferential trade is a most encouraging omen. Occurring where it did it is a signal testimony to the current of expert judgment. We may be certain that it will be timidly toyed with by our opponents, who will seek to dismiss it as soon as possible into the region of forgetfulness.

THE "BRITANNIA" SUCCOURS A BARQUE.

MAKES GOOD A SHORTAGE OF PROVISIONS.

MELBOURNE, July 9.—The crew of the barque "Mary Moore," bound from Kaipara to Melbourne, have been in a sorry plight, and but for the timely appearance of the R.M.S. "Britannia" their outlook would have been serious in the extreme. Yesterday morning a look-out on the "Britannia" reported that a sailing vessel was in sight, flying distress signals, some miles off Cape Everard. It was found to be the "Mary Moore." A further message stated that the ship was in immediate want of provisions, as the crew were starving. The "Britannia" steamed close up to the barque, from which a boat was lowered and the second mate and the three sailors went on board. The second mate reported that owing to the rough weather the barque had greatly exceeded her average sailing time. She had got as far as Cape Schanck on two occasions and had been blown back again. During one of the storms the foresail was carried away, but otherwise the barque escaped damage. The food, meanwhile, was running out rapidly, and the last few days they had had hardly anything to eat. The breakfast of the crew that morning consisted of boiled bran. Commander Field, of the "Britannia," gave instructions for the barque to be given a liberal supply of provisions. This having been done, the "Britannia" resumed her journey to Melbourne.

THE R. M. S. "ORUBA" LOSING HER MASTS.

ADELAIDE, JULY 9.—The statement that the R. M. S. "Oruba" had passed Breaksea Island on Saturday with her mainmast gone was confirmed on the arrival of the vessel this afternoon. The steamer, however, did not lose her mast, as was inferred, in the rough weather off the Leeuwin, but it was taken out of her when she was in London in connection with the improvement which had been made in order to provide more comfort for passengers. The alterations are still in an unfinished state, and it is anticipated that the "Oruba" will be robbed of another of her masts when she returns to London after the present or the next voyage.

IMPERIAL NAVIGATION CONFERENCE.

Melbourne, July 9.—A cable reached the Prime Minister on Saturday, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, intimating that the Navigation Conference to consider the maritime laws of the Empire would be held in London, just prior to the Imperial Conference, which is to start on April 15th next. The Conference is to be purely consultative.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer "Persia," which is expected to arrive in Bombay, on Friday next, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Allen, Major R B
Anderson, Mr R
Bayley, Mr A F
Cameron, Mrs J
Cooke, Capt B H H
Carroll, Mr and Mrs H M and 2 children
Crofts, Mr S
Colville, Capt J R
Cane, Lt L A F
Disery, Mr A M
Dudgeon, Major F A
Graham, Major and Mrs L
Grimshaw, Mr H
Gardner, Mr G
Halliday, Capt and Mrs C O
Holmes, Mr, Mrs and infant
Hargreaves, Mr and Mrs T
Lauchle, Miss
Maggs, Miss
Mason, Mr
Newton, Mr P G
Neville, Capt and Mrs H L
Okell, Mrs
Payne, Mr E L
Parker, Mr and Mrs C H
Ross, Mr G W
Rees Mogg, Capt R J
Smith, Mrs B
Tonge, Mrs
Whitchurch, Mr R H
Whittall, Lt E K
Wood-Martin, Capt

FROM MARSEILLES.

Allen, Major R
Buck, Capt C H
Bayley, Mr A
Brown, Mr A R
Britten, Capt F
Briggs, Mr W M
Brackenridge, Mr D H
Campbell, Mr E G
Collas Lt J J
Davidson, Major D M
Duncan, Mr R
Fryer, Mr W
Graham, Mr B C D
Grant, Mr J
Glassgury, Lt H G
Giles, Mr F N
Hyde, Rev N B
Harrison, Capt
Hoar, Mr H J
Hitchins, Major
Hill, Lt R B G
Innes, Mr N Mitchell
Kirkpatrick, Major J
Khandalavala, Mr D N D
Morgan, Mr H L
Murray, Mr J
McCaskill, Capt J
Maclean, Sir Francis
Macintosh, Mr
Peak, Mr H M
Ryder, Major C H D
Rosenthal, Mr B
Stevens, Col C F
Savage, L M B
Thompson, Capt F J R
Thomas, Mr E
Ware, Mr F H

FROM BRINDISI.

Conney, Mr J F
Collins, Major-General
Garatt, Col F S
Payne, Mr H A H

FROM PORT SAID.

Cavadia, Mr S
Vilessenades, Mr A A

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Cumarkhadi and Dongri	1	1	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	3	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	0	0	14
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nargaum, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	36
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	13
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	18
Water Division	0	0	3
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	11
Total	8	9	146
Total plague deaths to date	133,502		
Same date last year	5	6	91

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
16	14

PARISIAN NOTES.

Future of Protestantism in France.

MENELIK AND THE TRIPLE ACCORD.

FINAL PHASES OF THE REVISION.

PARIS, JULY 13.

WHILST the Pope is considering his answer to the question whether he should accept or not the Public Worship Associations, it may be as well to inquire into the situation of the Protestants. The Protestants represent one-sixtieth only of the religious population of France; that is to say, there is one Protestant to every sixty Catholics. But the influence of the Protestant is not to be measured by mere numbers. Their influence is in a moral rather than in a religious sense. Some of the most remarkable men in France to-day are Protestants. Two members of the community who have made, perhaps, their greatest stamp on contemporary history are MM. Ferdinand Baisson and Felix Pecant. Both were associated with education. The latter was director of the Superior Normal School at Fontenay-aux-Roses, where are trained the female teachers of the girls' lycees throughout France. M. Gabriel Monod is, also, a distinguished man, whose work is well known outside any region of theology. It is somewhat curious that these persons have been ministers in the Protestant body and driven out because of their supposed heresies.

Exactly the same controversy is now going on in the Protestant Church. It is split in twain because of doctrinal differences. The one party clings to orthodoxy and the old theology, the other has adopted the newer mission of the Church and preaches a faith that is of the widest application. As in the political world, there is a Right, a Centre, and a left, more or less advanced. I have spoken to various Protestants as to the problems of the hour, and their answer is according to the tenets of the particular school to which they belong. Being orthodox, they shake their heads gravely over the tendencies of the times, and declare that they can no longer remain united to brethern whose opinions are so at variance with their own conceptions of Biblical teaching. If, on the other hand, one consults a Broad or advanced Churchman, he will express a fear lest the other party should obtain the upper hand, and perhaps stifle the good work begun under a cold and severe formalism which is no longer in keeping with the age.

It so happens that the elder school of Protestantism includes some of the most respectable and wealthy elements of French society. The orthodox section is composed of rich bankers, rich merchants, deputies, and men of the considerable social standing. Now, the Church being separated, and having no further claim upon the State, must find its own resources. To whom can it look if it not to the rich men, whose ability to help may be in excess of their knowledge of the spiritual needs of the mass of Protestant believers? I am here quoting one of the best-known ministers of the advanced Church with whom I have had a recent conversation. Briefly, it is feared by the newer and more independent workers in the Church that the old-fashioned and coldly formal section will obtain the upper hand by reason of the financial necessities of the hour. Nor is the supposition at all unlikely, when one considers that the colleges furnishing the Protestant pastors but must now be supported by the community, as well as the individual churches. The theological faculty in Paris, which forms part of the Sorbonne and has hitherto been supported by a State grant, is noted for the width of its teaching. The young men who leave its walls for ministry in the Protestant churches of France, preach what one might call the new Gospel of humanity, as opposed to dogmatism. Here, then, is the difficulty of the situation: the Paris school, in order to continue, must make appeal to the wealth of the congregations, it must establish some sort of endowment. Exactly the people who can help are the most conservative, having little sympathy with the modern trend of thought. They have established in the south a college where the stricter theology is taught, but, as it has been laughingly put to me, by a Liberal Protestant: "Books have wings; they have flown to this hiding-place of orthodoxy, and, as a consequence, have disturbed the religious conceptions of the professors." I have asked what is likely to be the spiritual future of Protestantism in France. Both the Orthodox and Liberal Churchmen express great hope and confidence. People having to pay for their religion will take greater interest in it than before. "I do not say that France will become Catholic," observed one minister, whose reputation as a preacher is worldwide, "but I do say that we shall see a remarkable renaissance in the Catholic as in the Protestant Churches. I have myself noticed a great movement going on for the last five and twenty years. It will increase and accentuate. Many of the priest rebel against celibacy and against the worship of saints, such as St. Antoine of Padua. Such men will now form independent churches, evangelical in tone, though preserving the Catholic ritual. Believe me, we are on the eve of a great religious movement in France."

What will be the attitude of the Emperor Menelik towards the new treaty formulated by the representatives of England, France, and Italy? I applied to Count Leontieff, a Russian gentleman, who is a personal friend of the Emperor's, and, for eight years, his adviser, whilst Governor-General of a province. The Count lives in the quarter of the Etoile, in a house furnished in the most wonderful manner with trophies from Abyssinia, including a sword given him by Menelik himself. He began by saying that if the triple accord were strictly confined to technical matters, such as the construction of railways, Menelik would be perfectly prepared to receive it. On the other hand, if it seemed, in any way, by the use of words having a double meaning, to mortgage the future, then the Emperor would certainly oppose it most energetically. An agreement arrived at by three neighbouring Powers might possibly bear the complexion of a partition of territory after the death of Menelik, but the latter was quite sufficiently a diplomat to reject any such scheme. He was, indeed, a man of great intelligence, accustomed to reflection and to weighing words.

"When I was advising Menelik," said Count Leontieff, "I suggested that his aim should be to create a neutral country—a sort of African Belgium—the integrity of which should be guaranteed by all the nations. It was an idea that appealed to him, and he proceeded to act upon it. I may tell you this interesting fact: that when certain difficulties began with France, in the first instance, over the question of the railway, Menelik consulted the Governments of England, of Russia, and of Italy. His idea was not to seem to favour one at the expense of the others. "Menelik will, I think, be anxious, in the present case, to give no cause for offence to the other Powers interested in the development of Abyssinia. You must remember the immense interests of other countries. Foremost among them are the United States of America, which have a large trade in cotton goods, and, in exchange, receive coffee, skins, and ivory. Next in importance comes the commerce of Germany. Austria-Hungary has just established a consulate, and so has Belgium. These Powers will, naturally, not wish to be left out in the cold.

"You ask me the position enjoyed by England: it is that of the nation the most respected and the most listened to. Sir J. Harrington enjoys a high reputation. In a political sense, England is powerful, and enjoys many concessions, but, I believe, that its commerce is surpassed by that of the United States. The Italians are the most liked of the nations at Addis Abeba, principally because they were defeated," and M. Leontieff laughed. "One is apt to like the person one does not dread," he said, "and then the personality of the Italian Consul is much appreciated." "It is true that Taitou, the wife of Menelik, is under the influence of Turkey, and, therefore, of a certain European Power?" "Oh, no. Please dissipate this ancient legend. Menelik and his wife are much too Christian to be under the domination of a Mohomedan Power. The report has arisen in this way. Taitou, who has certainly great influence with her husband, by whom she is consulted on everything, has the idea of passing her last days at Jerusalem. For that purpose she has obtained authorisation of the Sultan of Turkey to build a house in the Holy City. It is a small palace, and happens to be the handsomest within the walls. For this reason, no doubt, it has been chosen as a residence by the Pasha, who is the Governor of Jerusalem.

SPORTING NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, JULY 31.

Yorkshire has beaten Worcester by an innings and ten runs.

Lancashire has beaten Leicester by an innings and 41 runs.

Sussex has beaten Somerset by seven wickets.

The following is the position of Counties to July 31.

County.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Surrey	19	14	1	4	13
Yorkshire	21	13	2	6	11
Lancashire	20	13	3	4	10
Notts	15	8	2	5	6
Kent	14	8	2	4	6
Warwickshire	14	6	3	5	3
Essex	15	4	5	6	—1
Middlesex	9	3	4	2	—1
Worcestershire	12	2	5	5	—3
Sussex	14	4	7	3	—3
Hampshire	14	4	8	2	—4
Somerset	13	3	8	2	—5
Northamtonshire	14	3	9	2	—6
Gloucestershire	11	1	8	2	—7
Leicestershire	18	3	11	3	—9
Derbyshire	14	2	12	0	—10

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

AN M. C. C. TEAM: LOCAL DISPUTES IN THE WAY.

MELBOURNE, July 10th.—Australia is very anxious for the English M. C. C. to send over an eleven for the next Australian season; but, unfortunately, local disputes have not assisted this desire much and—if not speedily settled—it will be too late for the invitation to be accepted. It seems that the New South Wales Cricket Association required the suspension from membership of Messrs. Noble and Trumper from the Paddington C. C., and suspended that Club until this was complied with. There was also another local dispute concerning the action of the Melbourne C. C.

After much discussion Messrs. Noble and Trumper have resigned from the Paddington Club, but that Club is still suspended by the N. S. W. Association until these two players are officially suspended. How exactly matters will turn out remains to be seen meanwhile, the invitation to England remains in abeyance. The Board of Control's invitation will be supported by the Melbourne C. C., who will cable to London recommending the M. C. C. to accept the invitation; but, until the dispute of the N. S. W. Association is over, nothing can be done.

THE GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE mud sports, organised by the Gymkhana came off yesterday evening after an interval of a fortnight, the meeting last week being postponed owing to the bad state of the ground from the series of wet days. It may have seen this which caused the keener interest taken in the sports on the general improvement in the weather, but from start to finish the meeting went with a better swing than any of its predecessors this year. After a fine afternoon a large number of ladies turned out on the Marine Lines Maidan to enliven the party which gathered to witness and participate in the six events, and once again the band of the 113th enlivened the afternoon.

The first event was the Postillion race in which the competitors had to ride the course leading a second horse. The pace was good and Mr. A. D. Shanks came in fairly easily with Mr. L. Barraclough second. The next event, the "Aunt Sallies," a ladies' nomination race, was considerably more popular. The gentlemen had to ride a course carrying a putter and a golf ball. The nominatrix had then to putt the ball and return the club and ball to her partner who then had to ride home. The race was decided on time and one second was added to the time for each stroke taken by the lady. Mr. G. D. Rice and Mr. Stanley Reed were the successful couple. Mrs. Barraclough and Mrs. McCausland second and Mr. A. D Shanks and Miss Sells third. "The Spring Chicken Stakes" followed and no little amusement was afforded by the efforts of the competitor to catch the chicken decorated with a ribbon similar in colour to the one seized by them hanging from a rope. Mr. Shanks again came in, an easy winner while Lieut. Barstow was far a head of Mr. J. S. Bruce who came in third.

The next event was perhaps the most amusing on the programme. Ladies are well known as not the best of throwers, and some perverse spirit had given them an uncommonly difficult task. Under the title of the "Aunt Sally Stakes" the ladies had to knock down a polo ball on the end of a stick and, be it said to their credit, the "Aunt Sallies" were far too firmly fixed in the ground, as a result the first bundle of sticks proved woefully insufficient and a second and even a third bundle had to be requisitioned. Eventually Miss Sells and Mr. P. W. Jupe secured first prize with Mrs. Nash and Mr. E. C. Griffin second and Mrs. McCausland and Mr. Barraclough third. Mr. G. D. Rice won the Victoria Cross race with Mr. F. R. Hill and Mr. Barraclough coming in in order, while Mr. Griffin won the Pony Scurry after an excellent race, being closely followed by Mr. Jupe and Mr. Boothby who took second and third places. Altogether it may be looked upon as the most successful meeting of the season.

FOOTBALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

The Bombay Gymkhana, who were sixth on the list, last evening met the Royal Artillery in connection with the Harwood League Competitions when a close and exciting contest was witnessed. The weather was all that could be desired, and it may be attributed to this fact that such a large gathering of spectators turned out. The opening stages of the game were marked with several good consecutive rushes by the Gunners up to the Gymkhana goal, but the latter's backs invariably proved equal to the occasion and averted any scoring. The Gunners once again assumed the aggressive and the first half closed with no score on either side.

In the second half the Yellow and Blacks opened the attack and kept matters humming in their favour for a time, but eventually with a combined rush the Artillerymen brought the sphere well in front of the Gymkhana goal. An exciting skirmish ensued and the Gunners finally succeeded in shooting the first goal of the evening. Shortly after this one of the Artillerymen was slightly injured and the game was interrupted, but only for a minute or so, as he was soon up again and at his post. The Gymkhana then made several invasions, but were on each occasion repulsed before getting too dangerous. The game ended as follows:—

R. A. ..... 1 goal.
Bombay Gymkhana ..... Nil.

Clubs.	P	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
Royal Scots	9	9	0	0	31	0	18
Y. M. C. A.	11	6	3	2	23	11	14
Telegraph	10	5	3	2	10	9	12
Royal Artillery	10	6	4	0	23	9	12
Rovers	9	5	4	0	12	10	10
Bombay Gymkhana	10	4	5	1	13	14	9
City	11	1	9	1	4	40	3
Parel Gymkhana	8	0	8	0	2	28	0

FAMOUS RACEHORSE-OWNER'S WILL.

Mr. John Russell Gubbins, of Bruree House, Bruree, Co. Limerick, High Sheriff of Limerick in 1886, the well-known Irish breeder and owner of racehorses, twice winner of the Derby, with Galtee More in 1897 (in which year he won with the same horse the St. Leger and the Two Thousand), and with Ard Patrick in 1902 (Galtee More, after winning most of the other big races, being sold to the Russian Government for 20,000 guineas, and Ard Patrick to the German Government for a like sum), who was reputed to have won every race worth winning in Ireland, and who had also won the Grand Steeplechase and Hurdle Race in France, died on March 20th, aged 66. Fourth son of the late Mr. Joseph Gubbins, of Kilruddy, Limerick, he left, exclusive of real estate, personal estate in the United Kingdom of the gross value of £168,034, of which the estate in England amounts to £105,392. The testator bequeathed £1,000 to his steward, Geo. Armstrong, and £1,000 to his steward Michael Burns, if in his service at the time of his death, and he left to each indoor and out-door servant of one year's service one year's wages. He bequeathed £10,000 to his nephew, David Roche Browning, £2,000 to his sister Henrietta Dring, £2,000 each to the children of his brother Thomas Wise Gubbins, £3,000 to Wray Bury Palliser, and subject to other bequests he left the residue of his estate in equal shares to his two nephews, John Norris Browning and David Roche Browning.

BY THE WAY.

SUN SPOTS.

THE big group of sunspots at present visible on the sun's disc will help to swell the already abnormal total spot area of the eleven-year "spot cycle" which has another seven years to run. These solar disturbances were very pronounced last year, but 1906, with the exception of the present eruption, has been conforming closely to the recognised laws of sunspot activity, its position in the eleven-year period making it the connecting link between the years of maximum disturbance and those of comparative quietude which should reach a minimum in 1913. Special arrangements have recently been made at Greenwich for taking enlarged photographs of exceptional sunspot groups with the 26in. photographic refractor presented to the Royal Observatory by the late Sir Henry Thompson, the famous surgeon, and the present group has doubtless been permanently recorded on the generous scale of 30in. to the sun's diameter.

THE BISHOPS' VOTES.

In view of the probability of conflict with the House of Lords over the Education Bill an article in the July *Labour Record* dealing with the Bishops' votes during last century is of special interest. The facts given show that the Spiritual peers have almost invariably been on the "wrong" side. On more than one occasion, when a majority of lay peers were on the side of humanity or common-sense, they were triumphantly overbalanced by a rally of the prelates. Thus in 1834 the Bishops' vote ensured a majority of two in favour of the continuance of hanging for theft. In 1894 a lay majority of twelve voted for the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, but twenty-one Bishops secured the defeat of the Bill by an adverse majority of nine votes. Sometimes, it is true, by a kind of death-bed conversion, the Bishops have supported reforms at the twelfth hour when the strength of public opinion has made their voice and vote no longer necessary. This was the case in regard to the Corn Laws, Factory Acts, and Franchise. But in the earlier stages, when the cause of reform was unpopular, the Bishops have been in all cases adverse, and in not a few instances the most vehement of opponents.

CORN LAWS, EDUCATION, AND CATHOLIC RELIEF.

We have not space to set out all the figures given; but it may be pointed out that in 1839, on the proposal to examine into the effect of the Corn Laws, most of the Bishops absented themselves from the division, and the remainder opposed any inquiry. They refused to aid in abolishing hanging for theft. They were in no way anxious for improved education; the formation of the present Education Department was supported by only three Bishops, fifteen voting against. As long as possible they shut the Universities against all but Anglicans. In 1844 a great measure of Catholic relief was carried in the enforced absence of all the Bishops except London, who protested vigorously. At the instance of the Bishops, again, the Unitarians' Chapel Bill was rejected, the Bishop of London saying that "it contravened every principle of truth, justice, equity and religion."

POLITICAL REFORM, LABOUR, &c.

In 1831 the Archbishops led an attack on the Reform Bill. They voted: For, 2; against, 21. On the Municipal Corporation Reform Bill, 1835, the Lords' amendment that the handful of liverymen, etc., should continue "to have and enjoy the same share and benefit of the common lands and public stock, money, chattels, &c., as heretofore," was supported by twelve Bishops to four. On most questions affecting Labour the Bishops have been absent, or when present silent. Mr. Howard Evans has pointed out that "Every war in which England has been engaged, without a solitary exception, whether defensive, or offensive, has been justified and glorified by the Bishops and clergy." The Bishops' votes—or absence of votes—on Chinese Labour everyone will remember.

A CASE OF CHOKING AND ITS CURE.

Referring to the case in which a French surgeon was reported to have treated a poor woman who was convinced that she had had a lizard in her inside for forty years by an imaginary operation, followed by exhibition of a lizard obtained for the purpose, the *British Medical Journal* says: A like device has often been successfully practised in similar circumstances. To show the length to which imagination may carry a neurotic person, we may mention the case of a great lady who had an ineradicable persuasion that all kinds of foreign bodies found their way into the throat and stuck there. Nothing was ever to be seen, but she was not to be satisfied with the most solemn assurance to that effect. So she went spluttering and choking, especially when she went out to dinner, till life became a burden to her and to those about her. At last she found a physician who relieved her suffering. As he has long since gone to a place where he sleeps unvexed by the imaginings of hysterical patients, there can be no harm in telling how he did this. The method was simplicity itself. He laid in a stock of small coins, fragments of bone, feathers, small tangles of hair, pieces of wax, and the like unconsidered trifles, and triumphantly removed one or the other of these objects as the occasion required. This, adds our contemporary, may be condemned by the righteous as quackery, and quackery of a kind it undoubtedly was. But if the real end of medicine is to cure, can she, when legitimate means fail, afford to despise anything that relieves suffering, even though the suffering be imaginary?

M. FAURE.

M. Faure, whose collection of Manet's pictures has just been exhibited in London, is the famous French baritone, for many years one of the shining lights at the Opera. He began life as a violinist, and it was from the orchestra that he felt the fascination of the footlights. When he first presented himself at the Paris Conservatoire, he was told that he had no more voice than a cat, and had better return to his fiddling. He persisted, however, was admitted as a pupil, and a few years later was recognised as one of the greatest singers of the day. He is a composer as well as a singer, and all the world knows his "Les Rameaux." He retired from the boards a good many years ago, and has since lived at Etretat.

OUR BEST BELATED SONG-BIRD.

Amid the sudden silence of most song-birds that saddens the countryside after Midsummer, one artist of supreme merit still performs during the first half of July. This is the marsh warbler, who unites with his own delicious notes unrivalled powers of mimicry. Indeed, only by the remarkable song and the colour of the eggs do "experts" differentiate the best of British mocking-birds from his commonplace cousin, the reed warbler. Practically, the marsh warbler was discovered by Mr. Warde Fowler, who has described the torments which he endured in an osier-bed from "gnats, heat, and stinging nettles" while seeking to secure a nest of the bird for the Oxford Museum. His heroism was rewarded; but the spectacle of their midge-bitten subrector would have furnished a theme for unhallowed mirth to the under-graduates of Lincoln College.

"DISRATMENT,"

The French Admiralty is preparing a campaign against the rats which swarm in seaport towns, and undoubtedly spread the infection of various devastating diseases in their passage from one country to another on board ship. It is announced, the *County Gentleman* state, that it will soon be compulsory for every vessel entering a French harbour from certain other ports to have all its rats exterminated. In the description of the process a delightful and expressive word has been coined—"dératisation," or "disratment," as it might be translated into English.

CITY CHURCHES AND THEIR CONGREGATIONS.

The palm of scanty attendance, according to a writer in the *Sunday Strand*, belongs to the Church of St. Mildred, Bread-street, which has a flock of 71, and an average of 2 worshippers at each service. The ground on which it stands represents an annual income of at least £1,000. St. Margaret's, Lothbury, another of Wren's churches, stands on land the rental of which would probably be £5,000 a year; the annual value of the benefice is £1,125, but its average congregation only numbers 53, each of whom may thus be said to cost nearly £100 a year for spiritual ministration. The Church of St. Helen, Bishopsgate, also stands on a site worth £100,000, while the entire parish has but 240 souls and the average congregation is 15!

(The New York tailors are still very sore about the appointment of an Englishman to supervise the Army tailoring department.)

The eagle shrieks exceeding loud,
Its anger can't be hid;
It used to be so very proud
Of ev'rything it did.
No wonder that it flaps about
And utters lurid oaths
Because it finds that it's cut out
When we cut out its clothes.

No wonder is there that it storms
In indignation mad;
The nation found its uniforms
Were uniformly bad.
Indifferently these were made,
As ev'ryone admits;
We answer the appeal for aid
And promptly give it *fits*.

"FLANEUR," in the *Tatler*.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most" Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautful, as well as promoting the growih of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FAMINE IN VALENCIENNES LACE.

A FAMINE in Valenciennes lace is the not unreasonable result of the phenomenal demand for lace edging this season. Months ago, when it first became known that La Mode had decided to smile on the frilly hat, composed of multitudinous frills of fine Valenciennes, and on the summer frock evolved from alternate strips of lace and muslin, and that the fashionable underskirt must froth out at the hem in a perfect cascade of dainty lace finished frills, preparations were made on a large scale to meet the anticipated demand for Valenciennes lace. Now, however, a whisper has come from Paris, where the Ministers of Fashion have already met to decide the future policy of their sovereign, that the autumn months will see an even more extravagant profusion of Valenciennes lace. Evening gowns entirely composed of strips of Valenciennes insertion between Valenciennes frills, supported on a foundation of fine crepe de Chine, are to be worn—the lace will sometimes be dyed—and the new blouses and evening coats are built up on much the same lines.

MILLIONS OF YARDS.

Wholesale buyers are crying out for more Valenciennes to meet the insistent demand of the shops. Factories that had been closed down for the summer have had to be reopened. Millions of yards are required to cloth the modern woman who aspires to be in the forefront of fashion, and it is no unusual sight to see anxious ladies banked about the lace counters three and four deep trying to secure a coveted length of Valenciennes. "Since the almost universal use of Valenciennes lace on muslins, lawns, and linens, for hats and blouses, and even race coats, it has been increasingly difficult to buy up any great quantity of it," explained a buyer in a large West-end shop recently, "and enormous quantities are required to satisfy the demands of our customers. "A woman who is following the fashion, so far as the rage for Valenciennes goes, can easily carry from 800 to 1,000 yards—more than half a mile—of edging and insertion in a single toilette. Then, of course, this lace has always been used for children's and infants' clothing, and the extraordinary run on it added to the normal demand has created quite a famine in the trade."

PUBLIC TASTE IMPROVING.

A new edition of that admirable little publication of the Humanitarian League, "Food and Fashion," comes at the right moment. In a prefatory comment, the editors point out that since the appearance of the first edition, three years ago, there have been not a few signs of an improved public opinion with regard to the subjects discussed:—"If it be true that the use of 'osprey' and other plumes as headgear is still scandalously prevalent, it is also a fact that 'murderous millinery'—a term first employed in the Humanitarian League's publications, and now become proverbial is every where a byword of reproach. Such cruelties of food and fashion as those, for instance, involved in the seal fishery, the tortoise shell trade, and the production of foie gras, excite far more public reprobation than they did before our protest was launched." In view of the cruelty alleged to be involved in the kid glove trade, the authors recommend the wearing of suede models in lisle thread, silk, and, in winter, woollen materials.

RUN ON GLOVES.

Just for the moment the fashionable woman who has adopted the short sleeve for her own is experiencing considerable difficulty in obtaining long gloves of any kind at a reasonable price. Early in the season, when it became known that the supply of skins was giving out, the long black or white silk glove was the obvious way out of a difficulty, but even of long silk gloves there has been an occasional dearth, for they are apt to wear out very quickly. In New York this has been much more frequent than in English towns, and it is stated that waiting lists are now kept at some of the American stores for the convenience of women who want long gloves.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE TRIBHOWANDAS JUGALDAS.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an interim order.

RE JUGALDAS DAMODERDAS PATEL.

Mr. Davar, for a creditor, applied for re-transmission of the commission granted by Mr. Justice Batty to the District Court at Ahmedabad. Mr. Davar said there were 18 witnesses to be examined, and he would ask for the return of the commission three months from that day. Mr. Manker appeared for the insolvent and consented to the passing of the order. His lordship granted the application.

RE GANI PIRU HATE.

Mr. Bahadurjee, on behalf of the Official Assignee, asked for an order under Section 86 of the Act for the issue of execution against the insolvent's estate. He obtained his personal discharge in 1895, and since then he had acquired property which the Official Assignee wished to get into his charge for distribution among his creditors. His lordship granted an order for execution as applied for.

RE HAJI MIRZA NASARULLA YEZDI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Husain B. Tyebjee, for the insolvents, applied for a fortnight's postponement of the examination of witnesses. Mr. Mirza consented on behalf of a creditor. His lordship granted the application.

RE HAJI IBRAHIM HAJI ABBA.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Manker, for a creditor, said that at the time the insolvent applied for a protection order, his books showed that he had in his hand a sum of Rs. 1,531. His lordship refused the application.

RE DHARSEY RUTTONSEY SHA.

Mr. Bhandarkar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an extension of the interim order with leave to serve notices.

RE SAKHARAM KHANDUJEE.

Mr. Vaidya, for a creditor, applied for and obtained a fortnight's postponement of the examination of witnesses.

RE LALLJEE LOWJEE.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. Mr. Bahadurjee, for a creditor, opposed the application. His lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, refused the application.

RE WILLIAM FUNDALL.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE C. W. F. HAMILTON.

Mr. Mirza, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for and obtained an interim order.

RE PREMJEE RUTTANJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an extension of the interim order, with leave to amend the schedule.

RE SHRIDHAR KRISHNA KOTHAWALE.

Mr. Davar appeared for a creditor, and Mr. Manker for the insolvent; and by consent, his lordship postponed the hearing of the matters for three months.

RE NASARWANJEE NANABHOY BATLIWALLA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

RE SAVAKSHAH JEHANGIR TREASURYWALLA.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, applied for two months' postponement of the hearing on the ground that the insolvent had some interest in his father's will, which had not been proved. Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, consented; and his lordship granted the application.

DISCHARGES:

THE following insolvents received their discharges: Jamardhun Raghunath Satpute; Syed Japheth Cohen; Shaik Vazir Ismail; Fulchand Jhoonjha Sha; Mahableshwar Ramrao; Harichand Bhagwantrao; Manji Kalianji Thacker; Nathu Ganpat Wani; Dhondu Hari Khedekar; Assoobai, widow; Noormahomed Sulleman Khatri; Sayed Mahomedaly Meer Ismail Mogul and others; Vithal Bhika Bhowsar and others; Yaish Moses Jew; Magunlal Bhogilal; William Wright; Arthur Wilmot Wray Hughes; Shaik Husain Mahomed Hoosein; Dosabhoy Dhunjibhoy Colabawalla; and Merwan Nassarwan Irani.

MADRAS UNITED S. AND W. MILLS CO., LD.

THE thirty-second annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Mr. Karsondas Dharamsey presiding.

The Directors' report and the audited accounts were adopted and a dividend declared. Directors in lieu of those who retire by rotation were elected and auditors appointed for the year 1906.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the meeting.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MR. MORLEY ON THE INDIAN BUDGET.

THE *Indian Spectator* says:—Mr. Morley's speech on the Indian budget removes the misgivings which were beginning to be entertained in certain quarters lest he should prove to be a statesman of mere lip-sympathy with the people of India. His manly moderation will not exhaust itself in words: a step forward will be taken before many months elapse in the direction of augmenting the representative element in the Legislative Councils. We are assured that the Government of India is earnest about it, and to carry the men on the spot with him is one of the characteristic and admirable features of Mr. Morley's statesmanship. If irritating prohibitions are withdrawn in Eastern Bengal, it is the Local Government that considers itself justified in reversing its original policy: Mr. Morley is quite innocent of bringing any pressure to bear on the local authorities. If the representation of the people in the Legislative Councils is to be extended, it is the Government of India that will be in earnest about it: Mr. Morley will be only a pleased and passive observer. The Secretary of State and the Viceroy are alike to be congratulated, the one on his selflessness, and the other on his good fortune in having to deal with so broad-minded a statesman at the India Office. We are not to be kept long in suspense: we shall know before the end of the present Parliamentary session the result of the Government of India's deliberations. Mr. Morley entertains a wholesome dread of making false moves, and both he and the Viceroy have resolved upon taking breath.

The *Parsi* discourses:—Although the return to power of the Liberal party has not been accompanied, as some fervent spirits hoped it would be, by the conference on India of a constitution on the lines of the United States or Liberia, there have been plenty of kind words and promises of benefits to come. It is true that nothing has materialised yet, but even the most extravagant reformers have had some satisfaction in hearing the strongest of Congress sentiments expressed in Parliament, which is a practical step forward. It was undoubtedly a breach of faith of the worst kind not to cancel the Partition of Bengal after Indian orators had stumped the country in the Liberal interest, but the powers of darkness do not flee away altogether from the face of the largest majority. As a matter of fact, the time had not arrived until last week for any word from the Home Government. Petitions, delegations and letters asking the Secretary of State to undo the work of past years were bound to come to very little except "sympathy," but with the discussion of the Indian Budget Mr. Morley has responded fully to the expectation that he would foreshadow some change of general policy for India.

The *Jam-e-Jamshed* states:—Magnificent! This must be the verdict of all who have pondered on the speech Mr. Morley has made in the House of Commons last week, while presenting the Indian Budget. It is magnificent in spirit, in temper, in the comprehension of Britain's duty towards India, in the breadth of vision, in its estimate of the existing situation and conditions, above all the magnanimity of the acknowledgment that, even though it be "not possible to transplant British institutions wholesale, the spirit and temper thereof can be transferred." Indeed the whole speech breathes of a statesman who has sat at the feet of Mill and Gladstone, who has derived his political inspiration from the teachings of Burke. It is impossible not to read the speech, as summarized by Reuter, without being reminded of the speeches of those great British statesmen who laid the foundations of the British policy in the East, and dreamt dreams of her progress and prosperity.

The *Indu Prakash* writes:—The innate Liberalism of Mr. Morley seems to be getting the better of the over-cautiousness begotten of a kind of historical scepticism that has pervaded his life and life-work, and also better of the inordinate love for prestige and continuity of policy, which he seemed to be cultivating with over-assiduity since his assumption of the portfolio of the India Office. Let us hope that the same obose study which gradually led him to become a confirmed and unflinching champion of the Home Rule Programme for Ireland, will also make him, in the course of time, an equally ardent supporter of the hopes and aspirations of young India as some of the more responsive members of his party have already become. Slowly but steadily, Mr. Morley seems to be advancing, and we are glad to note that in the midst of platitudes, exploded cants and long-standing prejudices, we find various notes of tangible sympathy and hopeful definite promises in the speech with which he presented the Indian Budget before the Parliament.

The *Akhbar-i-Soudagar* observes:—No Secretary of State for India has uttered such liberal sentiments for India as Mr. John Morley has done in his budget speech in Parliament. Coming from him, they cannot be otherwise than honest and sincere. The words are well weighed and cautious, and are restrained by reason and a recognition of the essential conditions of administration in India. They will not be liked by extremists in this country who would have applauded "the mawkish sentimentalism" and ignorant advocacy of some friends of India among Radicals and Labourites. If any substantial good is to be expected for this country it is from a statesmanlike Mr. Morley, who can carry his party with him, as well as infect the Indian administration, to a certain extent, with an element of sympathy. His utterance may be taken almost as marking an epoch.

THE CORPORATION AND THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The *Indian Spectator* remarks:—It was very naughty of the City Improvement Trust to have kept any secrets from the Corporation, its elder sister. If it was not the practice of the Trust to communicate its proceedings to the Corporation at all, it need not have gone out of the usual way to inform the representatives of the ratepayers that negotiations were being conducted with Government to secure an amendment of the Act. When some proceedings are communicated, it was inviting suspicion to withhold just that proposal which affected the Corporation most materially. The Trustees want the Act to lay down a precise method for calculating the contribution to be paid by the Municipality. The Corporation was interested in knowing the fact. Why should it be kept a secret until a Bill is introduced into the Legislative Council? The Corporation may now ask that a legal obligation should be imposed upon the Trust to communicate all its resolutions to the Corporation: of course, this resolution of the Corporation may, as a matter of courtesy, be communicated to the Trust for information.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks:—The motion of censure adopted at a meeting of the Bombay Corporation, last week, against the City Improvement Trust is what will displease none who takes a genuine interest in the city's welfare. It is regrettable to note that from the day that the Trust was called into being, the relations between the two bodies have been far from amicable. Though both exist for the same end and work for identical interests, it is not edifying to find them both in constant friction. Both the parties meet the charge by each recriminating against the other with a spirit of hostility and absence of sympathy. As there is no smoke without fire, it is oftener than not marked that, whilst the Trust's action is high-handed and magisterial, the Corporation plants itself on stepping stones and takes affront at imaginery grievances. But the latter institution had obvious justification when it took upon itself, the other day, to administer the Trust some sound drubbing. That body clearly exceeded its limits when it carried to the Government sub-rosa proposals on its own account for the ammendment of the Trust Act, and for this deliberate snub the Corporation had very good reasons to haul the Board of the Trust over the coals. The proposals were nothing more nor less than to make it compulsory on the Corporation to pay a contribution of 2 per cent. on the total rateable value of buildings and lands in the city. As paying the piper, the Corporation and the ratepaying public had a right to dictate the tune. So far the Trust ran into an egregious blunder in ignoring them both.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN INDIA.

The *Indian Spectator* thus contrasts the blessing of freedom of speech we enjoy in India with what passes as freedom in countries under despotic rule: If there is one thing which the Partition agitation in Bengal—in spite of the unfortunate Barisal fiasco—has made more patent to the world than another, it is the blessing of freedom of speech and meeting which we enjoy under the British rule. We are so used to speaking out our minds freely and agitating in public regarding the Government of the country, that unless we contrast our freedom with what passes as freedom in countries under despotic rule, we are apt to under-estimate the true value of the liberty we enjoy. That we sometimes abuse this freedom, remains no secret; but there seems to be greater scope for abuse in England where Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code does not apply; and, probably with this knowledge, some of our countrymen there are said to be resorting to methods of agitation which are not only questionable but are likely to alienate the sympathy of those who have the best interests of this country at heart.

"A SOUTHERN," who has journeyed in Sutherland gossips in "Blackwood's Magazine" of his experiences. His host was a man of inimitably dry wit. When the great steamer came into the loch on her yearly voyage to fetch his wool it was rumoured that there had nearly been a duel on board between an Irish M. P. (now gone to his rest) and a compatriot, who were rivals for the smiles of a lady passenger. "But," said the host, "it was not true; for I walked through the ship and I looked at every leddy on board, and I can answer for it that there was no leddy there that there could possibly have been any contention about."

MEN AND MATTERS.

THERE are two of His Majesty's Ministers who talk too much. In debates on the Education Bill, speeches of length are sometimes delivered by Mr. Birrell in meeting a point or answering a question which could be disposed of in half-a-dozen words. Need we say the other offender is Mr. Haldane? Of his great ability and astonishing industry there is no doubt, but in his addresses on Army Reform he pours out such a torrent of words at such an alarming pace, for two or three hours at a time, that the House is positively bewildered. Subjects which might conceivably be readily understood are presented in a perfect haze of language, and if the speaker performs a "tour de force" the poor listeners' heat is no less remarkable.

It is nothing short of as candal that the Battersea Borough Council have decided to allow a memorial to be erected on one of their open spaces, commemorating the "fact" that a dog was done to death by vivisectors at the University College Hospital. We do not wonder that the hospital authorities have threatened to bring a legal action should the memorial ever make its appearance in public. It is to be hoped that the more impartial men, if such there be, on the Council will prevent a wanton insult of this kind; but it can scarcely be a matter for surprise that the medical students feel inclined to take the law into their own hands. Although in strict justice one would have to reprobate their action, we should have a good deal of sympathy with them.

Another instance of how little Nonconformists object to the religious teaching given in Church schools is furnished by the Bishop of St. Asaphin a letter to the *Times*. In the parish of Buckley Canon Drew, who until recently was the vicar issued three years ago a circular to all the parents asking them to state whether they wished their children to attend the denominational religious teaching given in the schools or a class of simple Bible lessons which he had arranged for. Mr. Pelly, the present vicar of Buckley, informed the Bishop three weeks ago that there are 750 children in Buckley schools, of whom a large number are Nonconformists. Only 25 out of the 750 children joined, by their parents' request, the class in which denominational teaching was not given.

The Bishop adds that in his diocese, so far from any pressure having been used to prevent withdrawals from the religious instruction in the Church schools, the clergy and the managers have shown the same spirit of conciliation which has been shown in Buckley parish. On the other hand, the Nonconformists in North Wales have for serveral years urged their people to withdraw their children from the religious instruction given in the Church schools, but their efforts have been uniformly unsuccessful.

The resignation of his responsible post of Secretary of Lloyd's by Colonel Sir Henry Hozier will be greatly regretted in the City, where he has been for so long such a prominent figure. Sir Henry has had a remarkable career. After passing out of the Staff College with the highest honours in 1883, he took part in the Danish war the year afterwards, and in 1866 acted as War Correspondent to the *Times* in the war between Russia and Austria which followed on that campaign. He went with Lord Napier to Abyssinia, and in 1870 was attached to the Head-quarters Staff of the German Army.

Since 1874, he has been Secretary of Lloyd's, and being apparently at last satisfied with his experience of war, has since devoted himself to authorship, politics, Freemasonry, sport, and London Society. His book on the "Seven Weeks' War" is still read with interest, and his services in organising the Liberal-Unionist Party after the great split are not likely to be forgotten. Few men are greater favourites in Society, and it only remains to add that he was made a C. B. in 1897 and a K. C. B., in 1903.

Just at the moment there seems to be an epidemic of "tall" stories from the United States. The latest, which describes how a musical lady in Dakota was knocked down by a mountain lion, but kept the animal so interested and amused by her singing that it sat with her through the whole night purring placidly and doing no harm, is quite the tallest we have come across for some time. The "lion" obligingly waited for the husband of the lady to arrive and shoot it, and is specially noticed that when the lady had exhausted her reportory of songs, and had to begin all over again, the worthy animal, who must have been dreadfully bored was too polite to show any resentment.

The claim of Lords Mowbray and Stourton to an extremely ancient cardom of Norfolk, which has come before the Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords, is naturally being violently resisted by the Duke of that ilk. The two peers who are thus at legal logger heads are, curiously enough, connected by marriage—the Duke of Norfolk's father-in-law, Lord Herries, being a near kinsman of Lady Mowbray's. It will be remembered that the Duke of Norfolk appointed, as one of his pages at the Coronation, Lord Stourton's elder son and heir, who will be eleven next August. Lord Mowbray, who is physically a fine figure of a man, with the typical fairness of the Yorkshireman, has two great interests in life, namely hunting and genealogies. He hunts with both the York and Ainsty and the Bedale, and though he is by no means a light weight he is always well up. Genealogies was a taste which he shared with his father who, not content with being the twentieth Lord Stourton, succeeded in preving before the House of Lords that he was the twenty-fourth Lord Segrave and the twenty-third Lord Mowbray. This is rather ominous for the Duke of Norfolk. Lord Mowbray claims also to be premier baron of England, although Lord de Ros is usually so regarded.

Lady Mowbray is also fair, like her husband, but is *etite* and slight. She was the only daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Constable, of Otley, a great Yorkshire squire, and her mother belonged to the French noble family of De La Pasture, to which Mrs. Henry De La Pasture, the author of "Peter's Mother" and many another delightful story, belongs by marriage. Lady Mowbray's own name is Mary, and she, of course, kept up the almost invariable custom of the Stourton family that every daughter should be christened Mary. It may be added that every son is christened Joseph, and it is not uncommon for the daughters to be also christened Josephine. These interesting customs are, of course, very usual in the old Catholic families.

Miss Charlotte Knollys, Bedchamber Woman to Queen Alexandra, is an important personage, who—comparatively unseen—plays a notable part in affairs. For more than forty years she has been Her Majesty's lady-in-waiting, devoted friend, and constant companion; in fact, she enjoys the same complete confidence that has been bestowed by King Edward on her brother, Lord Knollys. Miss Knollys has entirely identified herself with the Royal Family, is known to them by the nickname of "Chatty" and was the friend and *confidante* of the young Princesses of Wales. Indeed, in their girlish days, she was their playmate and often their chosen instructress. She is full of life and energy, is a fair artist, a wonderful linguist, and an extremely clever skater. At the English Court, and while staying at Copenhagen, Miss Knollys has become intimate with most of the crowned heads of Europe.

Lord De Clifford is extending his activities as a sports-man in an interesting fashion. Already the master of a pack of hounds—and the youngest M.F.H., to boot—he has, since his return home from his honeymoon in "furrin parts," laid out a racecourse in his demesne at Dalgan Park, near Shoule, in the county which gives the name to the famous "Galway Blazers." In this racecourse a meeting is to be held early in August. Lord de Clifford's colours have already been seen at Irish race meetings, notably at Baldoyle and the Curragh. Under the auspices of so enthusiatic a sportsman Dalgan Park should become one of the most popular of Irish race meetings. He is not the first to have a racecourse of his own in Ireland, however. Sir John Arnott, Bart., is really the proprietor of the Cork Park Racecourse, and has also the control of Phœnix Park Racecourse, one of the three excellent courses in the suburbs of Dublin.

Viscount Royston, who is one of the band of young sportsmen to whom the new excitement of airship flying makes appeal, is the heir to an Earldom, that of Hardwicke, and he is ever to be found manifesting a keen interest in anything which may for the moment have the novelty of being new. He was, for instance, if not one of the promoters, at any rate one of the keenest of competitors in the trials of the Automobile Club, and if we mistake not was one of the winners of the prizes in the water trials which took place last year in Southampton Water. He drove a small motor craft with a hull like an egg-shell for ten hours on the first day and about five on the second, in a really bad sea even for Southampton Water. Ballooning, even more exciting than this, has already claimed him for her own, for he made an ascent recently from London, and apparently enjoyed himself immensely. He is well-known in Hampshire, where he lives with his father at Hamble, and a near neighbour of his aunt, the Hon. Mrs. Eliot Yorke, *nee* Rothschild, who married Colonel Yorke, brother of the present Earl.

MR. HALDANE told an amusing story to the Lobby correspondent of the "Express." "When I first took up my duties at the War Office," he said, "I asked for a drink of water. The commissionaire on duty replied: 'With Scotch or Irish, sir?' No doubt he thought I meant what he would have liked, but I rejoined, 'No; simply water.' He brought the water and I drank it without whisky." Mr. Haldane added that he always smoked while on duty at the War Office.

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I have since recommended your belt to a few of my former patients and friends, and they all tell me that they are quite satisfied with the results.

For obvious reasons I do not wish my name in full to appear in your advertisement, more especially as I object to be inundated with letters and visits of inquiry from total strangers; but you have my permission to show this letter in original to any one who really wants to know the opinion on your HERCULEX belt of an old medical man who has made especial study, in India and Europe, of electricity as a therapeutic agent.

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I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
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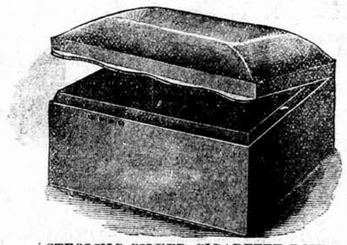

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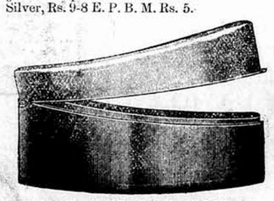

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Bombay Gazette.

SECOND EDITION.

BOMBAY THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1906.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

The pressure has fallen in all submontane districts through low pressure close against the hills. The rainfall accordingly, has been more confined to the Gangetic plain and North-east India, in parts of which latter area the rain has been moderately heavy.

The conditions are somewhat less favourable for rain in Gujarat, Rajputana and Burma. In Burma light local rainfall was occurred, the largest amount being 1½ inches in Tavoy. The clouds have decreased considerably and the skies are now lightly to moderately overcast, while the temperature generally is above normal. The greatest excess is five degrees at Mergui. In North-east India on the Orissa Coast the precipitation has been nearly general and varied from light to heavy. Cherrapoonjee reports 8 inches, Mymensingh 4, Bogra and Darjeeling 2, Jalpaigur and Purnea 4, Gaya 2, Burdwan 1½. The skies remain thickly clouded everywhere.

The temperature is still in defect at Bihar but approximately normal elsewhere.

In the United Provinces and the East Punjab light to moderate, nearly general rain has fallen and in East Central India and the Central provinces light local rain; while in Rajputana there have been a few light falls.

The principal amounts are:—Bahraich and Manipuri 2 inches and Agra 1. The air has become drier in the extreme north of India and in the Central Provinces. The skies are partially cleared in the former area, but remain heavily overcast in the United Provinces. the East Punjab, Central India, the West Central Provinces, Gujarat, and the greater part of Rajputana.

The temperature continues in defect in the United Provinces and the East Punjab, and is in excess in the remainder of the Punjab. It is now approximately normal in Central India, in the Central Provinces, and Gujarat.

On the Konkan Coast, and South India, light rain has fallen locally.

From the South Deccan a few falls have been reported. Mangalore had 2 inches, Kurnool ½, Madras 1½, Bangaiore 1 and Madura ½. The clouds have diminished and the temperature has fallen in the Deccan and parts of South India.

Nearly general rain is possible in North-east India, the United Provinces and in the West Coast. Local rain has fallen at Burma, Orissa, the East Punjab, East Central India, and the Central Provinces and some rain at Rajputana and the Peninsula, excluding the West Coast.

SNOWFALL REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

The following is a summary of snowfall information up to June 1906:—In Kurram a snowstorm occurred on the Sufed Koh down to an elevation of about 10,000 feet on the evening of the 11th. In Kashmir there were nine falls of snow on the higher ranges visible from Sonemarg and three falls on those above Daras, but the total quantity received was not large. In Chamba snow fell for five days; on the Sach Pass the total fall is estimated to have measured 5-1/4 feet in depth. In Almora there were frequent snowstorms on the Nume and Binkaru Passes and occasional storms on the other passes and peaks. The falls were moderately heavy on the Nume Pass where they were reported as 17-3/4 feet in total depth. At the end of the month snow lay 25 feet deep on the Nume Pass and 18 feet on the Untadhura as compared with 15 and 13 1/2 feet respectively on the same date last year. In Garhwal slight snow is reported to have fallen on the higher peaks in the Northern Pargana.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer "Bengal," Captain H. Dunekley, arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Tuticorin. The Captain reports that on the 28th of July she lost her anchor and 45 fathoms cable in Tellicherry Road. She met with heavy monsoons. The Wilson Line steamer "Morocco," Captain J. Boxhall, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening, from Hull, having experienced from Aden strong monsoon.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplanade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In	Cts.	In.	Cts	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered.....	34	62	38	90	36	97	31	69
Wednesday 1st Aug. 1906	0	19	0	10	0	3	0	02
Total....	34	62	38	00	36	00	31	41
Total fall to 1st Aug. 05..	25	96	27	26	26	57	21	91
Total fall to 1st Aug. 04..	60	00	62	99	33	01	25	53

CUMBALLA HILL RAINFALL.

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Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corresponding total 1904.	Corresponding total 1905.
In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
0 08	29 18	31 39	21 76

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Humidity.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·539	WNW	..	..	..	..	....	.. ..	....
Jask	29·571	SE	15	93·8	86·2	84	....	0·07	—0·06
Muscat	29·548	C	..	..	..	..	....	0·24	—0·16
Aden	29·675	E	..	..	..	..	....	0·00	—0·04
Lahore	29·467	SE	7	91·4	81·3	60	....	3·42	—4·81
Sirsa	29·509	SW	4	102·3	78·6	37	....	3·17	—2·90
Delhi	29·548	W	6	84·2	71·6	91	0·86	13·93	+1·73
Agra	29·536	SW	4	80·0	73·9	95	1·62	11·91	—1·95
Cawnpore	29·542	SW	6	82·9	76·7	91	0·94	14·47	—0·92
Allahabad	29·575	WSW	6	82·6	77·0	82	0·94	13·45	—5·51
Jhansi.....	29·617	SW	4	85·2	77·1	96	0·09	14·19	—4·48
Jacobabad	29·459	SSE	6	117·1	84·6	64	....	0·03	—1·34
Karachi	29·590	W	24	89·9	81·3	84	....	1·34	—3·10
Jeypore	29·624	WNW	13	95·7	81·1	60	0·09	6·83	—4·86
Ajmere	29·632	NW	21	92·4	79·5	71	0·55	11·68	+1·40
Deesa	29·653	SW	25	90·3	77·4	83	....	7·49	—5·33
Ahmedabad ..	29·685	SW	10	93·2	81·1	77	0·01	23·87	+3·93
Bhuj	29·650	WSW	32	20·1	80·0	87	....	9·11	—0·46
Jamnagar	29·652	WSW	31	93·9	80·2	83	....	14·28	—1·80
Dwarka	29·653	SW	30	87·3	82·3	83	0·01	7·76	....
Rajkot.....	29·680	SW	22	95·9	79·5	53	....	12·42	—6·24
Bhavnagar Para.	29·703	SW	19	96·6	81·5	68	....	14·86	+4·98
Veraval	29·698	W	33	85·6	82·7	80	....	14·05	+1·16
Neemuch	29·636	WSW	21	89·5	77·2	67	....	15·25	+9·19
Indore.....	29·724	W	17	86·1	73·1	78	....	24·81	+1·60
Saugor	29·666	WSW	17	81·4	74·6	80	0·04	26·25	+0·46
Jubbulpore ..	29·373	SW	8	82·9	74·3	87	0·72	30·99	+2·41
Hoshangabad...	29·691	SW	8	87·6	75·9	84	0·05	20·23	+6·87
Khandwa	29·712	WNW	13	85·2	74·6	84	0·21	21·77	—1·25
Raipur	29·696	SW	11	83·1	73·4	90	0·02	23·29	+9·95
Nagpur	29·719	WSW	18	85·2	75·5	79	0·45	33·56	+5·57
Amraoti	29·722	W	1	85·6	72·8	91	....	22·56	+6·86
Akola	29·729	WSW	12	86·0	73·8	67	....	22·92	—7·68
Surat	29·719	W	15	87·1	78·6	82	0·01	19·67	+0·75
Malegaon	29·788	WSW	16	85·9	73·2	76	....	10·28	—14·89
Bombay	29·755	WSW	15	87·1	81·5	81	0·12	31·87	+1·70
Poona	29·801	W	24	84·6	71·3	82	0·01	13·64	+1·23
Ahmednagar ..	29·780	W	17	87·8	70·2	69	....	9·28	....
Aurangabad ..	29·749	WNW	22	87·8	71·0	78	....	18·40	—1·25
Sholapur.....	29·797	W	28	94·2	75·0	69	....	7·44	—1·35
Ratnagiri	29·800	WNW	10	85·8	78·4	88	0·[illegible]	66·38	+1·13
Bijapur	29·807	W	15	87·9	71·2	72	....	6·75	—2·44
Belgaum.....	29·817	WNW	23	79·8	68·3	81	0·03	21·91	+5·11
Mormugao....	29·815	Calm	11	87·5	80·4	78	0·11	61·35	—7·20
Karwar	29·825	N	..	....	....	..	0·40	67·45	—1·13
Mangalore	29·856	ENE	...	....	....	..	2·28	74·18	—5·41
Calicut	29·869	Calm	5	89·7	76·2	90	0·06	59·96	+1·37
Cochin	29·864	Calm	M	86·3	73·2	86	0·02	52·09	+3·70
Bangalore	29·888	W	12	84·8	65·8	80	0·82	30·98	+1·30
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·790	Calm	10	91·3	75·2	73	....	12·60	+2·21
Masulipatam..	29·751	SSW	7	89·0	77·1	87	....	12·88	+2·89
Bellary	29·812	W	13	97·0	75·7	60	....	6·87	+3·74
Cuddapah	29·509	SE	G	96·2	80·9	60	....	10·92	+2·65
Madras	29·815	NW	7	99·0	77·0	58	1·55	6·83	—·01
Coimbatore ..	29·847	SW	11	89·4	71·6	56	....	1·89	+0·26
Trichinopoly ..	29·844	Calm	8	101·1	80·3	53	....	3·12	+2·36
Nagapatam ..	29·812	WSW	11	101·4	81·5	53	....	5·83	—6·09
Colombo	29·876	SW	11	87·0	77·0	79	....	7·29	

Bombay Local Rainfalls :—J. J. H. = 0·00 (34·02 : G. T. H. = 0·00 (32·83) ; St. G. H. = 0·00 (36·00 ; C. P. = 0·12 (31·37).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen everywhere, the fall being brisk in the Punjab, United Provinces and at Jaipur.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the reporting stations and the force has been fresh to strong at Malegaon, Neemuch, Veroval, Dwarka, Jamnagar and Karachi.

Temperature.—The variations are generally small. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over a large area.

Rain.—Twenty-seven stations report rain, the heaviest falls being 2·28" at Mangalore, 1·62" at Agra, and 1·59" at Madras.

Weather conditions are generally weak but favourable for passing showers.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY.—JULY 31.

10 p. m.	80·5

WEDNESDAY.—AUG 1.

6 a. m.	79·4
10 a. m.	82·6
2 p. m.	82·8
4 p. m.	83·2

HIGH COURT.—Aug. 2.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

For Judgment.

289-05—Baptary F and D—Aranvayal Arumuga vs Jehangir Byramji and others—Unwalla and P.

729-05—Edgelow G W and Co—Haji Bibi widow vs H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and others—Payne and Co M and D, P Rok, and E G W and Co (Chamber Matters).

For Consent decree.

628-02—Mulla and M and Tyabji D and Co—Fatmabai widow and others vs Haji Abdul Rahim Haji Ahmed—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

217-06—Kanga and P—William Girald Whyte vs F, H. Brito—Raghavaya and B—Part heard.

134-06—Smetham B and N—Samuel Fitze and Co vs Nawab Seyed Sudor Alikhan—Capt and V—Part heard.

136-06—Edgelow G and Co—C. Ralph Marritt vs Charles vernon—Crawford S and Co

76-06—K D Shroff Dwarkadas Tukersey and another vs Sharafbhai Ibrahimbhai and another—Valvi J and M

571-21021-05—Sharifbhai Ibrahimbhai vs Dwarkadas Tukersey—K D Shroff S C C suit.

102-06—F. P. Pavri Kankoobai vs Govindjee Laljee and another—M B Cothia.

97-05—Tyabjee D and Co-Damodherdas Vandrawandas vs Dharamdas Jamnadas and others—Pestonjee R and K and Wadia G and C

810-05—Unwalla and P—Kanyalal Salikram Kulvar vs Hitlal Sitalal Kulvar—Jamsetji and R.

112-05—Thakurdas and Co—Karamsey Jaitha and Co vs Chapsey Dewsay and others—S J Judah.

832-05—M B Chothia—Bomonjee Shapurjee Chothia vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Dikshit D and S and S B and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

432-05—Jehangir and S—Ashidubai widow vs Abdula Haji Mahomed and others—Thakurdas and Co and Captain and V (for argument).

608-04—Payne and Co—Shaik Essabin Khalifa vs Abdul Azizbin Moosari—Edgelow G W and Co—Part heard

173-00—Edgelow G W and Co—Mohomed Begum and others vs Shaik Salam bin Shaik Abdulla Salam and others—Captain and V and K J Billimoria.

For hearing exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

54-04—Ardeshir H D and Co Goolam Mahomed Hajee Ismail Noorani and another vs. Mahomed Sidick Hajee Abdool Rahim Noorani and others K D Shroff and Payne and Co.

223-05—Mulla and M—Rustom Ardasur Cooper vs Moorarji Mohiunji—Sorabjee and J (objections.)

39-01—Nanu H and Co—Oosman Hassam vs Vulli Mahomed Hasam and others—Crawford B and Co N H and Co (for further directions on Commissioner's report and for costs.)

Long Causes,

625-23052-05—Valvi H M and R—Bharmul Bhima and others vs Poonja Lakhoo—Magan J and G

140-06—Wadia G and Co—Motiji Premji and others vs Venayek Waman Pranjape and another—Edgelow G W and Co

773-05—M B Chothia—The Advocate General of Bombay and others vs Sayed Nurudin bin Sayed Hisamudin Rifai and others Captain and V

620-03—Payne and Co—M L Brumming vs Manilal Premchund—Dikshit D and S

293-05—Hiralal and T—Gangabai widow vs Janibai widow—Thakurdas and Co

634-05—Wadia and Co—Rukhmabai widow vs Rakhumbai widow another—S B and Noble

5-04—Mehta and S Hookamchand Shroopahund vs Beharilal Ramnath D F and P

50-05—M J and M Balchund Kaniram vs Divanchund Harirams M B Chothia

278-8833-05—Unwala and P V—Pereira and others vs Dawoodbhai Haji Mahomed Jakeria—Payne and Co S C C Suit

456-16198-05—Nanu H and Co—Jehangir Hormusji Mody and others vs A N Templeton—Edgelow G W and Co (S C C Suit).

493-05—Unwalla and P Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdoolabhai Khakhibhai and others—Mulla and M.

867-05—Khundrao S and L—Nanabhai Sadasnd vs Abdool Gafoor Khan Gool

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For Consent Decree.

To speak to the minutes of decree.

300-06—Thakurdas and Co Abdool Hossain Noorbhoy vs Abdoolali Mahomedalli and another—Little and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

387-05—Thakurdas and Co—Vadilal Virchund and others vs Mowji Lilladhur—Jam and R. Part heard.

480-05—Jamsetji and R—Vajirbai widow vs Sullemanji Hassumbhoy and others—N H and Co—W G and Co.—Mehta and S.

607-05—Wadia G and Co—Jamasji Maneckji Patel vs Rewappa Rudrappa Mahajdu and others—R B and N and Ebas and Co. (Not to be called on).

154-05—Pestonji R and K—Ruttonbai vs Dhunjisha Ardeshir Bolton and others—Thakurdas and Co—A H D and Co and E G and W Co.

447-04—Ardeshir H D and Co—Ibrahimbhoy Nanji and another vs Haji Abdulla Mowji and others—Thakurdas and Co—A H D and Co—E G W and Co.

166-04—Wadia G and Co—Kanji Hunsraj vs Kesservahu widow E G W and Co.

841-05—Chitnis and M—Jairam Nathoo vs Nathoo Shamji and others—Ragh and B.

548-05—Dikshit D and S—Shunkernath Gurukashinath vs Chintaclinath Foolnath—Khunderao S and L.

775-05—Mulji and D—Bai Jumnabai widow vs Gulabchund Manalal—Ardeshir H D and Co.

870-05—In person a pauper—Shaik Ismail Shaik Aba vs Abdul Hamid Mahomed Arab and others—Inperson.

523-05—Mulla and M—Haji Noormahomed Chasum vs Alimahomed Gueny Alias Alli Gunny Ladhia and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.

166-03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hoosein Ebrahim vs Moosa Hassumbhai Visram Wadia G and Co.

210-06—Khunderao S and L—Runchordas Tribhowandas Mody vs Jamsedji Dorabjee Powalla and another—Bachaej, M and R.

281-05—Khunderao S and L Runchordas Tribhowandas vs Chaturbhoy Goverdhun—Wadia G and Co.